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MARCH 22, 1930

Vol. CXII.

'TORCH' BRAND



'Torch' Brand Glucose Barley Sugar

is the easiest and most pleasant way of administering Glucose to children and has been issued to meet the growing demand for Barley Sugar containing a high percentage of Glucose which in this product is about 50%
Issued in Sticks and Drops

On the P.A.T.A.
Wholesale 10/- doz.
Retail 1/3 each

Pure Dextrose Medicinal Glucose No. 1

For Intravenous Injections, Oral and Rectal administrations

On the P.A.T.A.

	Wholesale	Retail
1/4 lb.	14/- doz.	1/9 each
1/2 lb.	24/- "	3/- "
1 lb.	45/- "	5/6 "

Powdered Glucose No. 2

For Oral and Rectal administrations

On the P.A.T.A.

	Wholesale	Retail
1/4 lb.	5/- doz.	9d. each
1/2 lb.	9/- "	1/4 "
1 lb.	16/- "	2/6 "

'Torch' Brand Glucose Lozenges

present Glucose in a convenient form. Each tablet contains approximately 95% of pure glucose and is suitably flavoured and acidulated, making a lozenge which is also a thirst quencher acceptable to invalids and children.
Packed in wide-mouthed bottles with boxwood topped corks

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	Wholesale	Retail
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Sold to Chemists only

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56 "	1/5	"
Cwt. ,,	1/4	"

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LANCS.**

110% PROFIT

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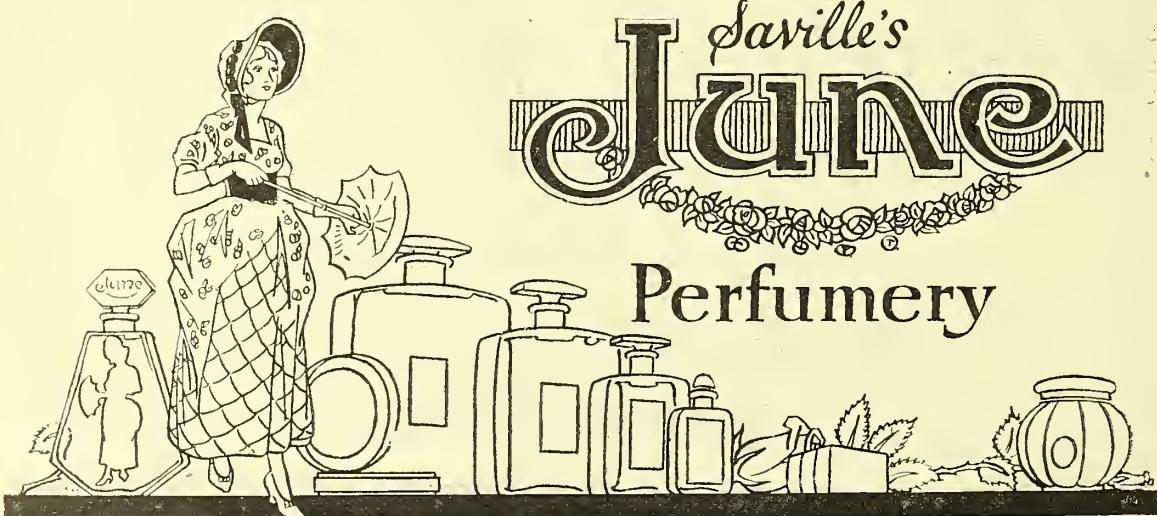
Another year of unpreceded sales for “June” Specialities has made it possible for us to offer our retail friends this year a bigger Bonus Opportunity than ever.

The opposite page contains particulars of three Special Offers of Bonus Parcels representing PROFITS of 92 per cent. to 110 per cent.

By taking advantage of them NOW you will secure their benefits at the most opportune time—to coincide with an EXTENSIVE NATIONAL ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN that has already been launched and will reach its peak during the Easter Gift Season.

Although “June” is already established as the most popular Perfumery Series on the market, its sales have been secured on the merits of the goods themselves. Now that it is backed by National Advertising our customers can look forward to a record season.

If you have not already received our Bonus Folder containing full information about our offers, and Order Form for your use, please send for it NOW, using the handy coupon on the opposite page.



£3 BONUS PARCEL PROFIT 92%

	COSTS	SELLS
2 doz. 1/3 Perfume ...	... £ 1 0 0	1 10 0
1/2 " 2/6 Perfume ...	... 10 0 0	15 0
1/2 " 9d. Powder ...	... 6 0 0	9 0
1/2 " 1/- Powder ...	... 8 0 0	12 0
1/2 " 9d. Vanishing Cream	... 6 0 0	9 0
1/2 " 1/3 Vanishing Cream	... 10 0 0	15 0
1/2 " 1/3 Tale. Powder ...	... 5 0 0	7 6
	3 5 0	4 17 6
Less 5% Display Discount	3 3	
	3 1 9	
	3 1	
Less 5% C.W.O. ...	2 18 8	
1 doz. 9d. Cream ...	... 9 0	9 0
1 " 6d. Shampoo ...	... 6 0	6 0
PROFIT 92%	2 13 10	5 12 6
	5 12 6	5 12 6

BONUS

	COST	SELLS
1 doz. 9d. Cream ...	... 9 0	9 0
1 " 6d. Shampoo ...	... 6 0	6 0
PROFIT 92%	2 13 10	5 12 6
	5 12 6	5 12 6

£10 BONUS PARCEL PROFIT 110%

	COST	SELLS
6 doz. 1/3 Perfume ...	... £ 3 0 0	4 10 0
1 " 2/6 Perfume ...	... 1 0 0	1 10 0
1/4 " 4/6 Perfume ...	... 9 0 0	13 6
3 " 9d. Powder ...	... 18 0 0	1 7 0
2 " 1/- Powder ...	... 16 0 0	1 4 0
1 " 2/- Powder ...	... 16 0 0	1 4 0
3 " 9d. Cream ...	... 18 0 0	1 7 0
2 " 1/3 Cream ...	... 1 0 0	1 10 0
2 " 1/3 Tale. Powder	... 1 0 0	1 10 0
1 " 1/- Compacts ...	... 8 0 0	12 0
	10 5 0	15 7 6

BONUS

	COST	SELLS
2 doz. 1/3 Perfume ...	... 1 10 0	1 10 0
1/2 " 2/6 Perfume ...	... 15 0	15 0
2x 53A Coffrets ...	... 10 0	10 0
2x 54 Coffrets ...	... 15 0	15 0
2 doz. Shampoo Powders ...	... 12 0	12 0
Less 5% Display Discount	10 3	
	9 14 9	
	9 9	
Less 5% C.W.O. ...	10 4 6	
PROFIT 110%	9 5 0	19 9 6 19 9 6
	10 4 6	19 9 6 19 9 6

THIS OFFER DEFINITELY
CLOSED ON
APRIL 12th

£5 BONUS PARCEL PROFIT 100%

	COST	SELLS
3 doz. 1/3 Perfume ...	... £ 1 10 0	2 5 0
1 " 2/6 Perfume ...	... 1 0 0	1 10 0
2 " 9d. Powder ...	... 12 0	18 0
1 " 1/- Powder ...	... 8 0	12 0
1 " 2/- Powder ...	... 8 0	12 0
1 " 9d. Vanishing Cream	... 6 0	9 0
1 " 1/3 Vanishing Cream	... 10 0	15 0
1 " 1/3 Tale. Powder ...	... 10 0	15 0
	5 4 0	7 16 0

BONUS

	COST	SELLS
1 doz. 1/3 Perfume ...	... 15 0	15 0
1x 53A Coffret ...	... 5 0	5 0
2 doz. Shampoo Powders ...	... 12 0	12 0
Less 5% Display Discount	5 3	
	4 18 9	
	4 11	
Less 5% C.W.O. ...	4 13 10	
PROFIT 100%	4 14 2	9 8 0
	4 14 2	9 8 0

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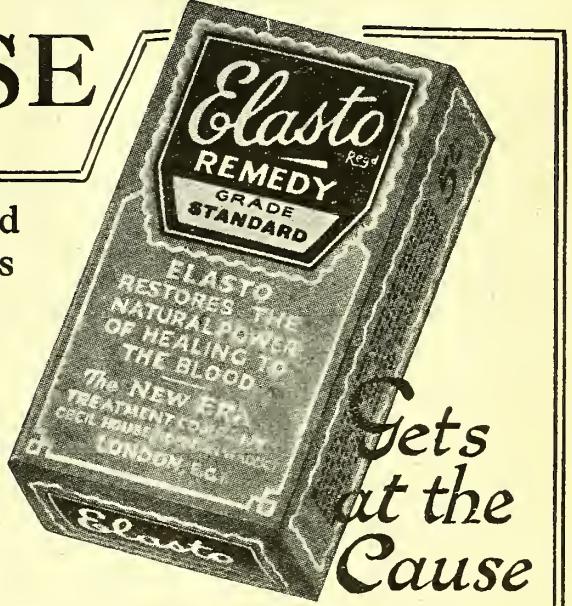
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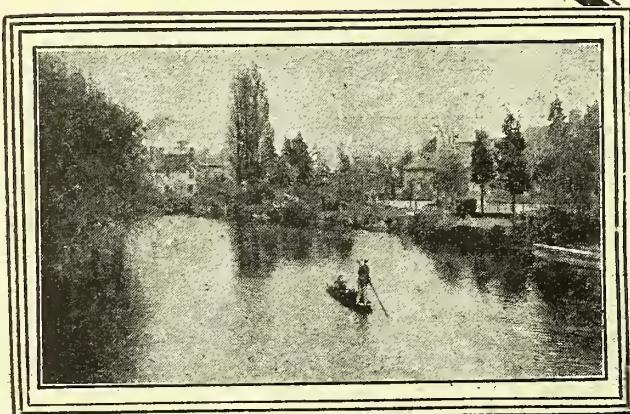
will give manufacturers, wholesale, export and retail dealers the opportunity they require for attracting special attention to their goods.

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Gives a clear solution in all proportions.

Lysol

Non-corrosive. Free from Carbolic Acid. 50% Cresols.

This Lysol is very pale, free from any objectionable odour, and equal to any other make on the market.

H. E. STEVENSON & CO. Manufacturing Chemists,
H. E. STEVENSON, F.C.S. 122 Gt. Suffolk St., London, S.E.1

Early in April all the big National and Provincial papers will carry bold advertisements for

SELO

THE FAST
ROLL FILM

BRITISH MADE

"SELO" has every good quality your customers expect—and more. It will simplify their photography, and solve your stock problems.

The "SELO" soldier will feature in all "SELO" advertisements. You should display "SELO" show cards and window sets, and thus link up with the "SELO" soldier—he will capture the trade.



"SELO" film is for sale in Great Britain and Ireland only.

Write for window display material to :
SELO ADVERTISING DEPT.,
 134 St. Albans Road, Watford, Herts.



A chemist is known

by
the
Stock
he
Sells

ENTIRELY NEW

Sulphur—for Blood Impurities
Yeast—Rich in Vitamine "B"

SULPHUR and YEAST TABLETS

The New Spring

Tonic and Purifier

THE Vitamine "B" content of Yeast and
its tonic qualities combine so well with
the purifying virtues of Sulphur,
that the combination has quickly
come into prominence for administer-
ing to those whose health
receives a set-back at the change
of seasons.

The best description of this
exclusive Ayrton product would
be a complete sample outer of
1-dozen packets ready to display
on the counter.

We shall be pleased to send 4/6
one post free for

per dozen

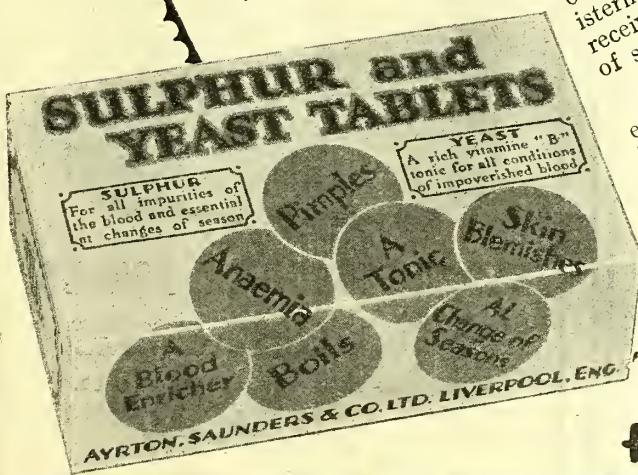
4/6

six dozen

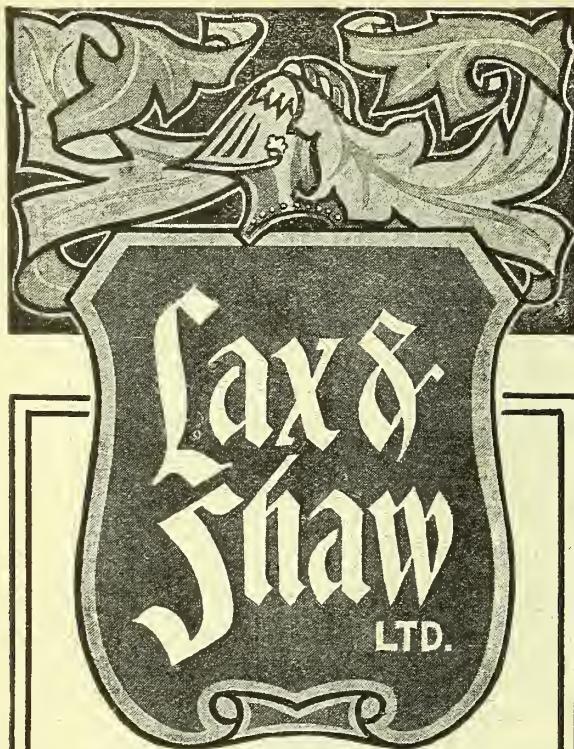
@ 4/3

gross lots

@ 4/-



AYRTON'S
OF LIVERPOOL, ENG.
PRE-EMINENT
FOR PACKED GOODS.



We make
GLASS BOTTLES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

(Hand or machine made)

Ask us to quote for

EMULSION.
EMBROCATION.
DISPENSING.
FEEDING BOTTLES.

&c., &c.

Immediate delivery of well made, perfectly finished bottles at competitive prices.

Wholesale Only.

BUY BRITISH BOTTLES !

Regd. Office:

Albert Glass Works,
 HUNSLET, LEEDS.

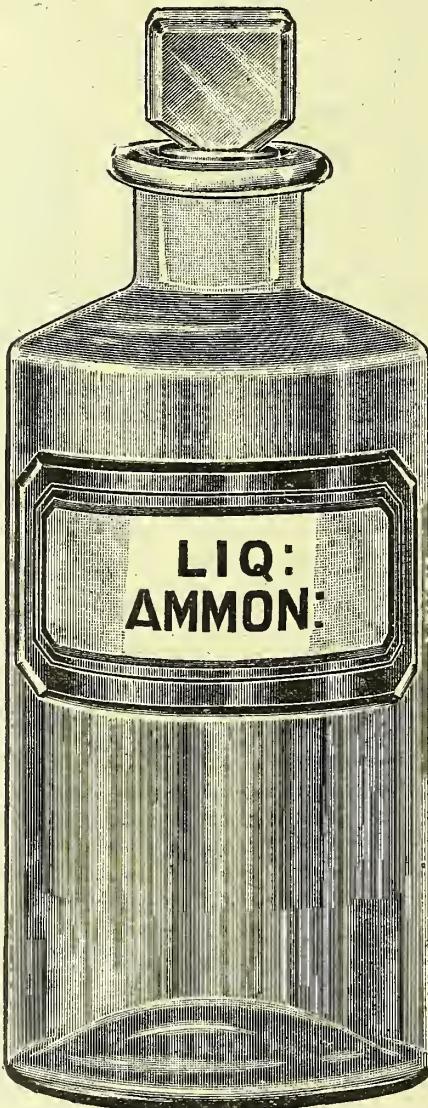
Tel. Address :
 "Feeders Phone Leeds."

Tel. No. :
 21568 (2 lines).

BEATSON, CLARK & CO.
 LTD.

Chemical and Medical Glass Manufacturers
ROTHERHAM, YORKS.

Telegrams - - - "BEATSON, ROTHERHAM."



**SHOP ROUNDS. OIL ROUNDS.
 POISONS. SYRUPS & ETHERS**

WITH AND WITHOUT RECESS LABELS.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

Drink your own health every day in

MINERAL SPRING

A REFRESHING NATURAL LAXATIVE

1/- 2/-

An attractive cut-out card for your counter. It is 14½" high and well printed in 10 colours. A copy will be included with your order or sent post free on request.

To EXPORT BUYERS—All orders and enquiries should be addressed to our Sole Export Agents
Wm. ALFRED JONES Ltd., West India House, Liverpool

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD,
BARDSTLE VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

D/670

COPYRIGHT

OIL of LEMON SOLUBLE OIL of LEMON TERPENELESS OIL of LEMON SESQUITERPENELESS OIL of LEMON

The high standard of **QUALITY** invariably maintained by each of these Lemon products is such as to ensure true **ECONOMY** in use—as well as the maximum of effectiveness for its individual purpose. *Therefore if it's Lemon, ask*

WHITE, TOMKINS & COURAGE, LTD.
REIGATE

Surrey

Established 1795.

LAUTIER FILS

Works: GRASSE (France) & BEYRUT (Syria).

Essential Oils and Synthetics.
All Raw Materials for Perfumery.

Olive, Peach Kernel, Sweet Almond Oils
Floral Waters.

Sole Agents for:—

PAOLO VILARDI *Messina Oils:*
Lemon, Bergamote, Sweet Orange, etc.

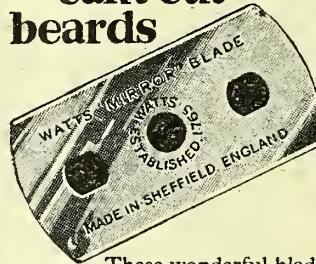
S.A. FLORFE *Spanish Oils:*
Spike Lavender, Rosemary, Thyme,
Pennyroyal, etc.

C. MINTCHEFF & KETCHEDJIEFF
Otto of Rose. Bulgarian.

Wholesale and Export only.

LAUTIER FILS, Ltd., 107 Commercial St., London E.1.
Tel. Add.: "Lautiert, Phone, London." Phone: Bishopsgate 8271/2

**Cut-price blades
can't cut
beards**



**THE
NEW
WATTS
"MIRROR"
BLADES**

These wonderful blades with their
**RUSTLESS REINFORCED EDGES
OF STAINLESS STEEL**

treated by a secret process are keener and give more
and better shaves than any others on the market.
The Edges are absolutely rustless in any climate.

WATTS "MIRROR" BLADES

Packed in Patent Spring Lid Nickelled Containers of

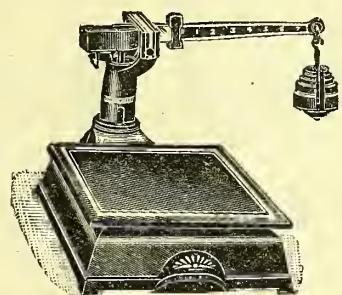
10 for 5/-

*Giving the retailer
66½% PROFIT on cost*

JOHN WATTS
SHEFFIELD & LONDON
LIMITED,
LAMBERT WORKS - SHEFFIELD
Established over 150 years

LONDON: 18 SOHO SQUARE, W.1

WE BUY THE OLD



WE SELL THE NEW



AUTOWAY CO.

13 Wellington Street, GLASGOW
51 Farringdon Road, LONDON, E.C.1
172 Chapel St., Salford, MANCHESTER

DEARBORN LTD. (1923)

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Telephone : HOLBORN 9669

Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz. to Retailer	Selling Price P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP ..	10/-	1/-
A complexion soap.		
PROLACTUM ..	10/-	1/-
For the lips.		
PARSIDIUM JELLY ..	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.		
ALLACITE OF ORANGE ..		
BLOSSOM ..	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.		
BORANIUM ..	22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.		
CLEMINITE ..	22/6	2/6
For a facelotion.		
COLLIANDUM (Powder & Solide.)	22/6	2/6
For a face tint.		
PERGOL ..	22/6	2/6
A deodorant.		
TEKKO PASTE ..	22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.		
STALLAX ..	13/6 22/6	1/6 2/6
For a shampoo.		
JETTALINE ..	31/6	3/6
For clearing the skin.		
PHEMINOL ..	36/-	4/-
A depilatory.		
MENNALINE ..	36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.		
MERCOLIZED WAX ..	18/- 31/6	2/- 3/6
A face cream.		
STYMBOL ..	36/-	4/-
For oily complexions and blackheads.		
SILMERINE ..	22/6	2/6
Hair-curling fluid.		
BARSYDE ..	22/6	2/6
Dandruff eradicator.		
TAMMALITE ..	22/6	2/6
For grey and faded hair.		
LIQUID PERGOL ..	31/6	3/6
To check excessive perspiration locally.		
BICROLIUM ..	22/6	2/6
For whitening the hands.		
COCONOIDS ..	31/6	3/6
For figure development.		
S1POLITE ..	18/-	2/-
A new depilatory.		

The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

GLYNOL BERRIES ..	36/-	4/-
For obesity.		
SOFT PALERIUM ..	45/-	5/-
For wrinkles.		
LIQUID NAIL POLISH ..	10/-	1/-
Brilliant and lasting.		

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

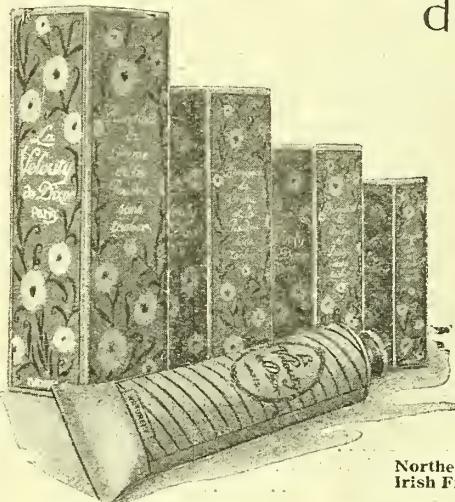
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL DEPOTS AND AGENCIES.

South Africa: LENNON, LTD., Cape Town, etc.
SIVE BROS., & KARNOVSKY, LTD., Johannesburg.
India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay.
A. L. CHOURY, Calcutta.
New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland and Wellington.
Irish Free State: MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LTD., Dublin.

the original combined Cream and Powder

la VELOUTY

de DIXOR Paris



The advertised line that you are asked for.

NOW ON P.A.T.A.

Samples free upon receipt of trade card or billhead.

PRICES :—	Full size pot	21/-	doz.	RETAIL 2/9
	Super tube	22/-	"	3/-
	Large tube	14/-	"	2/-
	Medium tube	7/-	"	1/-
	Handbag tube	3/-	"	6d.

Made in four shades

WHITE, IVORY, NATURAL and OCHRE.

Obtainable from your regular Wholesaler or direct from the Sole British Agents:

DEBACQ & HARROP,

68 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.

Sole Distributors for

Northern Ireland: ROBERT MAYRS & CO., 43 Chichester Street, BELFAST

Irish Free State: MAY ROBERTS & CO. LTD., Grand Canal Quay, DUBLIN

IDEAL FOR RE-COLOURING HAIR AT HOME

No home treatment can compare with Nuctone for restoring the *natural* colour to the hair. And Nuctone is *safe* in the hands of the veriest amateur. Emphasise this point to your customers. Nuctone contains no poisonous ingredients—no paraphenylen. Its chief ingredient is a well-known antiseptic, and Nuctone acts simply by *developing* the pigmentation that has been lost. Nuctone, remember, has a 100 per cent. record of success.

Nuctone-tinted hair is unaffected by exposure to fresh air, or by frequent shampooing—it can even be permanently waved just as successfully as before treatment.

Create goodwill with your customers by stocking and recommending Nuctone!

NUCTONE FOR GREY HAIR

4 Grades—Nuctone Eclaire, Eclaire Concentre, Nuctone and Nuctone Concentre.

3/9 per bottle, 32/- per dozen.

6/6 per bottle, 52/- per dozen.

ARTWITE banishes yellow tinges from grey or white hair - - 66/- per dozen.

Order through your usual wholesaler, or from

J. C. GAMBLER & CO., LTD.
211 BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1

Tried & Proved

Rowland's Macassar Oil is no new preparation; it has been used all over the world for more than 137 years and everywhere it is held in the highest esteem. It is guaranteed to contain no injurious substance

P.A.T.A.

3/6, 7/-

& 10/6

Red for

dark hair;

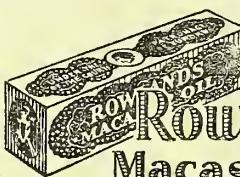
golden for

fair or

grey hair.

From all

Wholesalers



**Rowland's
Macassar Oil**

A. ROWLAND & SONS, Ltd., 112 Guilford St., London, W.C.1



**A KEEN
BLADE
AT A
KEEN
PRICE**

**The Blade that SELLS as it SHAVES—
“LIKE GREASED LIGHTNING !”**

Obtainable from all leading Wholesalers.

FREE SAMPLE ON REQUEST.

Dept. C.D., WANIE DISTRIBUTING CO.,
89 Aldgate High Street, E.C.3.

Irish Free State Agents:
Messrs. W. A. FREEDMAN & CO., 21, Merchant's Quay, DUBLIN.

REGISTERED OFFICES: 43, REGENT STREET, LOUGHBOROUGH, LEICS

TELEGRAMS
GENATOSAN, LOUGHBOROUGH.

GENATOSAN LTD

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

TELEPHONE
LOUGHBOROUGH 292
(Private Branch Exchange)

MAKERS OF
SANATOGEN · GENASPRIN · FORMAMINT
(WULFING BRAND)
 LOUGHBOROUGH, LEICESTERSHIRE.

22nd March, 1930.

AN OPEN LETTER TO CHEMISTS.

While we are more than satisfied with the enthusiastic support we have received from so many chemists and appreciate the action of the Retail Pharmacists' Union in advising members to give Genozo Brand Toothpaste "every possible assistance," we have reason to believe that a number of pharmacists are not aware that Genozo is really a "chemist's line" and that its sales are actually confined to those entitled to sell "known, admitted and approved" remedies.

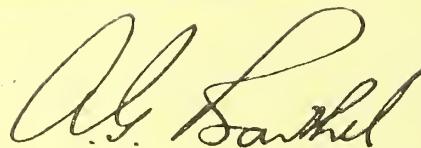
This open letter has, therefore, been issued so that all chemists may be fully informed of the fact that Genozo sales are confined to the chemists' trade.

It has always been our policy to confine to the greatest extent possible the sales of Sanatogen, Genasprin and Formamint (Wulffing Brand) to chemists, and we decided in introducing the new product Genozo to adhere to this policy. Genozo is therefore sold unstamped only by those entitled to sell "known, admitted and approved" remedies and no stamped packing is available for

hairdressers, fancy goods dealers and others, who although able to sell other nationally advertised toothpastes cannot sell Genozo.

Since its introduction it has been possible to include Genozo in 85 mixed orders of Genatosan products and secure a profit on selling price of over 40 per cent., but for the benefit of those chemists who are anxious to push Genozo and thus build up sales for themselves and their trade instead of for hairdressers and sixpenny stores, special and even more advantageous terms are now available. Particulars will be sent to any chemist who writes to us.

for GENATOSAN LIMITED,



GENERAL MANAGER.



A DISPLAY SUGGESTION

Attractive Screen and Window Slips Free
For Sample Package and Quotation write

LORIMER-MARSHALL LTD. 12 Tower Hill, LONDON, E.C.3.

Works Telephone: NEW X 2119.

Telegrams: "LORIMARSCO, BILGATE, LONDON."

TATCHO Sample Size 6d.
THE HAIR RESTORER
PROMOTES, PRODUCES,
BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR
TATCHO Laboratories, 5 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2

6 Bottles in Case for
Counter Display,
4/- PER DOZ.

1/3 size .. 12/6 per doz.
2/9 size .. 26/- per doz.

Every bottle
gives you
PROFIT 1/3

and repeats always
Follow

Perm Brow, the new
perfectly harmless
liquid eyebrow beauti-
fier, blackens eyebrows
and lashes to an alluring
darkness and being
waterproof it stays on.
Its unique qualities
have influenced recom-
mendation and repeat
orders from almost
every user. Get a stock
to-day, and give it a
display—profits will
come easily.

Obtainable from all
Wholesale Houses or
direct from—

MIRUS, LTD.,
West End Sales
Office:
53a Maddox St.,
W.1.



Wholesale Retail
18/- **2/9**
per doz. per bottle.

The New Satin Soap in a Tube

NOW
BEING
EXTENSIVELY
ADVERTISED

VELTENE—the
new Satin Soap in
the tube—is being widely
advertised in the National
Press and Women's Periodicals.
This, together with its many totally
new cleansing and beautifying properties,
will lead to an unprecedented demand. Veltene
removes dirt and grease instantly. All stockists are
liberally supplied with free samples. Order your stock
to-day, and have a good share of the profits offered to retailers.
Full particulars from:

Veltene, Ltd., 34, Priory Grove, Stockwell, S.W.8

VELTENE

THE BEAUTY SOAP
FOR THE HANDS





The high percentage of pure rubber contained in the SORBO sponge and its entire freedom from deleterious substances ensure its lasting qualities. It is delightfully soft, extremely absorbent, free from grit and never gets foul or slimy. Soap improves it. SORBO sponge is invaluable in the sick room as it can be boiled in disinfectant.

Acknowledged to be the
best and most absorbent
Rubber Sponge in the
World.
IT NEVER CRUMBLES



Sole Manufacturers:
SORBO RUBBER-SPONGE PRODUCTS LTD.
Phone: Woking 966 SORBO WORKS, WOKING, SURREY Grams: "Sorbo, Woking."
London Office and Showrooms: 50, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1. Phone: Regent 4620.



BY APPOINTMENT

GUARANTEED PURE
ENGLISH
PEPPERMINT
OIL

Grown and Distilled from Mitcham Plants

by
CHIVERS
& SONS LTD.
HISTON, CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND

Samples & Quotations on request
from the sole selling Agents

BRUCE STARKE & CO.

16 WATER LANE, GREAT TOWER ST., LONDON, E.C.3

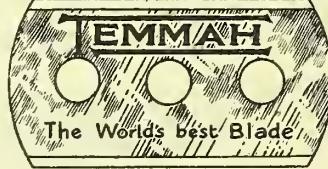
THE **EMMAH** BLADE

YIELDS 86% PROFIT

BONUS 2 DOZEN (and attractive Showcards) on 1 gross.

15/-
Gross
(14 doz.)

Initial
Orders
on sale
or return.



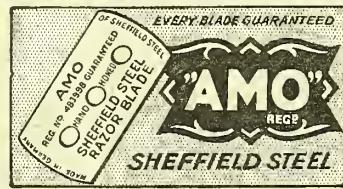
The World's best Blade

YOU WILL FIND THEY SELL ON MERIT ALONE.
EMMAH PRODUCTS LTD.
14/16 LOWER CLAPTON RD., LONDON, E.5

2d.
each
Retail.

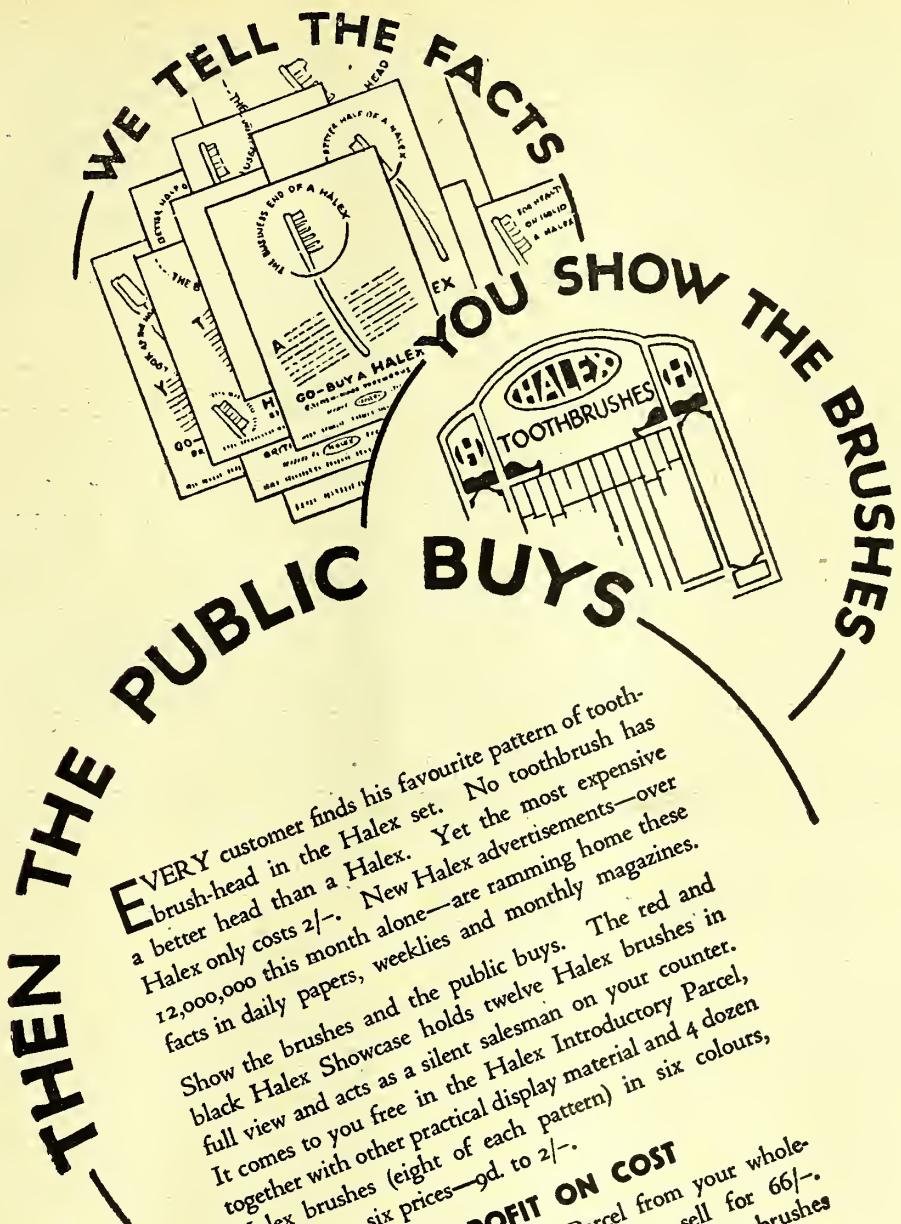
Direct or from all
Wholesalers.

120% PROFIT!



DISPLAY
AND SELL
"AMO"
SHAVING
PRODUCTS

Nationally Advertised, OBTAINABLE OF ALL WHOLESALERS.
FREE SAMPLE BLADE AND ILLUSTRATED LIST ON APPLICATION TO—
AMO SAFETY RAZOR BLADE CO., LTD. Broad St. House
LONDON, E.C.2



EVERY customer finds his favourite pattern of tooth-brush-head in the Halex set. No toothbrush has a better head than a Halex. Yet the most expensive Halex only costs 2/-. New Halex advertisements—over 12,000,000 this month alone—are ramming home these facts in daily papers, weeklies and monthly magazines.

Show the brushes and the public buys. The red and black Halex Showcase holds twelve Halex brushes in full view and acts as a silent salesman on your counter. It comes to you free in the Halex Introductory Parcel, together with other practical display material and 4 dozen Halex brushes (eight of each pattern) in six colours, six patterns, six prices—9d. to 2/-.

65% PROFIT ON COST

Order the Halex Introductory Parcel from your wholesaler to-day. Cost 40/-. Profit 26/-, or 5% more than if you bought the brushes alone on ordinary terms.

**THEREFORE
KEEP THE HALEX SHOWCASE
ON YOUR COUNTER**

MASON PEARSON HAIR-BRUSH

*The Brush
which is
asked for*

The brushes are made in eight models, retailing from 3/6 to 18/6, all subject to generous discounts giving you a substantial living profit. Can be supplied through your usual wholesaler.

There is only one hair-brush which is equally suitable for people of both sexes and all ages:—The "MASON PEARSON" Brush. It brushes much more quickly than any other brush. It brushes more efficiently. It cleanses the scalp more gently and thoroughly than any other brush. It disentangles long hair without tugging it, and restores the "set" to ruffled hair.

The reason is that all "MASON PEARSON" Brushes are made of the most perfect hair-brushing material—the *black unbleached bristle of the Indian Wild-Boar*—which, arranged by our special patented method in a pneumatic rubber cushion, makes the highest grade Hair-Brush obtainable to-day.

The "MASON PEARSON" Brush is known and asked for everywhere by its name.



MASON PEARSON SELLING AGENCY, LTD., 59 NEW OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.C.1

DRY. SELF-FIXING. ALL SIZES.

Finest Quality and Appearance.

Bottle Caps

Enquiries Invited. Samples Submitted.

T. C. Bussell 47 MARK LANE
LONDON, E.C.3.

Phone: Royal 8327.

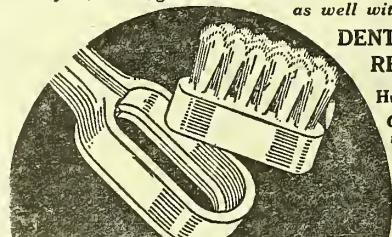
The "MURIE-BROWNE" REFILLABLE TOOTH BRUSH

Why use a large brush when the teeth can be cleaned twice as well with a small one?

DENTISTS STRONGLY
RECOMMEND IT.

Hundreds of Testimonials
Generous terms and
immediate supplies
are available from
Sole Proprietors:

MURIE-BROWNE
98 Broad Street
BIRMINGHAM



Made in England. Illustration is full size.

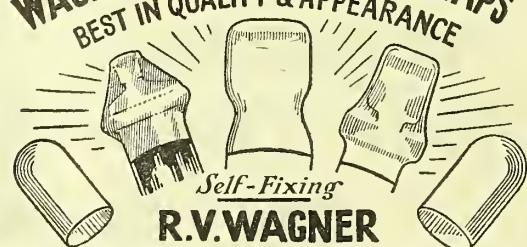
THE Chemist and Druggist SUPPLEMENT

is an infallible help when you want to buy or sell a business, secure an agency, an assistant or a situation, or
SELL SURPLUS STOCKS.

The Tariff is printed on the front cover of the Coloured Supplement.

Address all inquiries to—
The Publisher: THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
42 Cannon Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

WAGNER'S DRY BOTTLE CAPS
BEST IN QUALITY & APPEARANCE



R.V.WAGNER

33, Brooke St., London, E.C.1.
Tel. No. Holborn 3090

THE NEW QUICK-SALE DISPLAY CARD A HANDY PACKET AT A HANDY PRICE

NEW PACKAGE

To meet the popular demand, "Eclipse" Blades are now put up in one shilling packets of three blades on attractive display cards, in addition to the standard packets of fives and tens. Order your card to-day.



NEW PUBLICITY

A new series of striking advertisements is now being prepared for "Eclipse" National Advertising. "Eclipse" sales are steadily increasing because of their outstanding qualities of uniformity, durability and keenness.

“ECLIPSE” RAZOR BLADES

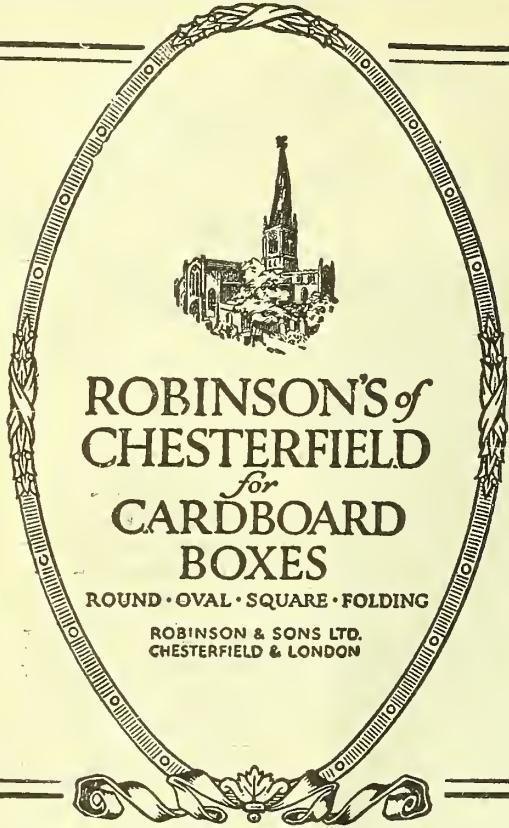
A BRITISH BLADE WITHOUT A RIVAL.

DISPLAY CARD complete with 10 Packets of 3's at 10/- per card less 33½% = £0. 6. 8.
ONE BOX of 100 BLADES in Packets of 5's or 10's @ £1. 13. 4. less 33½% = £1. 2. 3.
5 BOXES each of 100 BLADES in Packets of 5's or 10's @ £1. 13. 4. less 35% = £1. 1. 8.

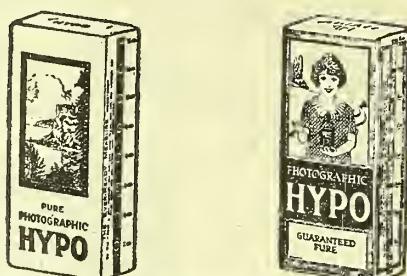
Payment: Monthly Account, less 2½%.

Order from your usual Wholesaler, or direct from the Manufacturers.

JAMES NEILL & CO. (SHEFFIELD) LTD., Crucible Steel Manufacturers, SHEFFIELD.



**ROBINSON'S of
CHESTERFIELD**
for
**CARDBOARD
BOXES**
ROUND • OVAL • SQUARE • FOLDING
ROBINSON & SONS LTD.
CHESTERFIELD & LONDON



SALES-MAKING CARTONS

Goods well packed are half sold, and easier selling means more sales. Your own preparations attractively packed will sell considerably better.

Send for samples and prices.

ROBINSON & SONS, Ltd.
Manufacturers of ROUND, OVAL, SQUARE AND FOLDING
CARDBOARD BOXES,
CHESTERFIELD

**WAXED PAPER BAGS
AND
LINERS for CARTONS**

THE MODERN PACKING FOR CHEMICALS
AFFECTED BY ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS.

For particulars apply to
**WAXED BAGS
LIMITED**
Curtis Buildings
PARK ROYAL
N.W.10
Tel. : - - WILLESDEN 3620

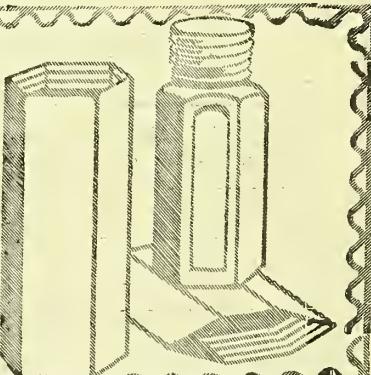
**Corrugated Packing
Materials Co., Ltd.**
4, Ambrose St.,
West Gorton, Manchester

BOXES, CARTONS,
PARTITIONS, &c.

for all purposes.

PHONE :
OPENSHAW
401.

WIRES :
" CORRUPAPER
MANCHESTER."



The Contents of this Parcel are:—

2 doz. 6d. Bob Martin's Tasteless Condition Powders.	s. d. s. d.
1/2 doz. Small Strength ..	1 10 1/2
1/2 " Medium ..	3 9
1/2 " Large ..	1 10 1/2
	7 6
1/2 doz. Distemper Powders ..	1 10
1/2 " Worm Powders ..	1 1/2
1/2 " Worm Tablets ..	1 1/2
1/- " Ointment ..	2 3
1/2 " Chalk Blocks ..	1 1/2
1/2 " Antiseptic Dog Soap ..	2 3
1/2 " 6d. Antiseptic Dog Soap ..	1 1/2

Carriage Paid in the United Kingdom. 18 4

The Retail value of this parcel is £1 7s. 6d.

The display material includes the showcard illustrated on right, dummy displayouter and a display container holding 140 four-pageleaflets, written in non-technical style, which make very interesting reading for dog owners.

Is there a dog owner in your district who has not seen and read the Early-Spring Advertising Campaign for **BOB MARTIN'S** **Tasteless CONDITION POWDERS?**

BOB MARTIN advertisements are educational. Dog Owners read them with great interest, and learn, in a convenient way, how to keep their dogs in perfect health by the proper and timely use of a conditioning medicine.

The periodicals in which these advertisements appear have a total sale PER ISSUE of more than eighteen millions (18,000,000)—considerably more than the number of homes in the British Isles. Fifteen national papers (Daily, Sunday, and Weekly), and Thirty Provincial Newspapers carry Bob Martin advertising. No other Dog Medicine in the world is advertised so extensively or so consistently.

Practically every dog owner in your neighbourhood is a ready buyer of a packet of Bob Martin's Tasteless Condition Powders. You have only to let them know that you can satisfy their demands, and for this purpose the 6d. Packets of Bob Martin's Tasteless Condition Powders are packed in a small display outer which takes up only three inches, in width, of counter space. This Showcard, measuring 10 ins. by 8 ins., is a beautiful reproduction in full colours of a painting by Arthur Wardle. It has an irresistible appeal for all dog owners. Every third person who passes your Pharmacy is interested in dogs. Let this Showcard attract them to your windows.

*Supplies are now available
at your Wholesale House.*

BOB MARTIN LTD.
Dog Medicine Manufacturers,
SOUTHPORT, LANCS.



**SECURELY PACKED IN
STRONG, LEVER LID TINS
(SOLDERED)**

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OR
PAPER LABELLED
'OWN NAME.'**

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WATERGLASS**

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PRICES**

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**GENUINE
50%
CRESOLS**



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CARTONS
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AND
16-oz. SIZES**

**WE DO NOT MANUFACTURE OR
PACK ANY BRAND OR STRENGTH
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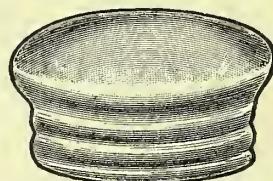
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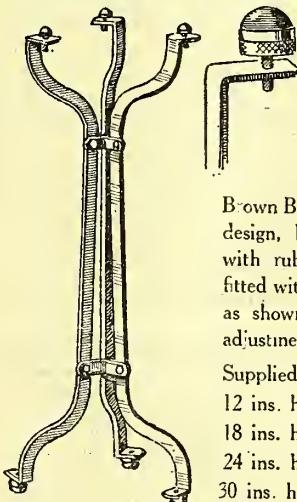
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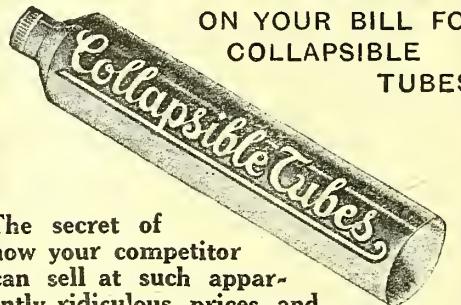
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which are 35% cheaper than Tin tubes.

Tested for Toothpastes, Shaving Creams, Cold Cream, Day Cream, &c.
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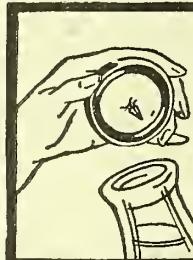


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"COWS
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3'6

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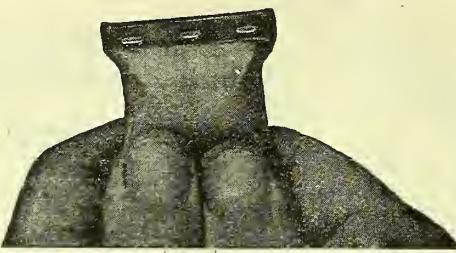
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Write for Prices and for Catalogue of COLTON FILLING, CLOSING AND CLIPPING MACHINES to the Sole Agents—

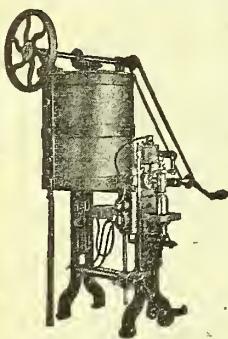
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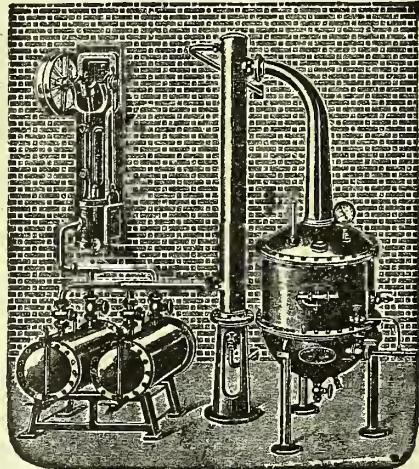
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MACHINES, CORKING
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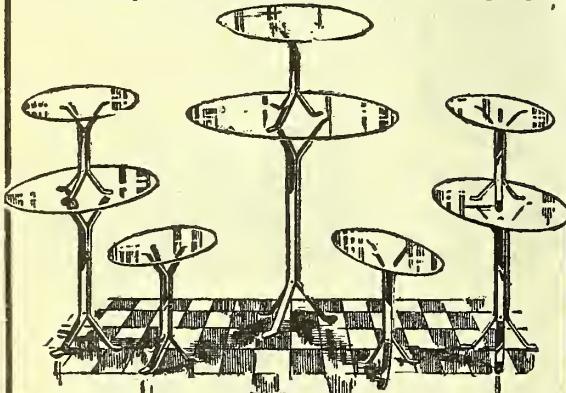
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4 First Quality Glass Ovals, $\frac{1}{2}$ thick, $\frac{1}{8}$ Bevelled Edges,
3 ditto ditto ditto Size 12" x 9"
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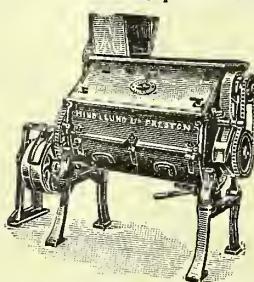
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Fitted with all our latest improvements.

BALL and PEBBLE GRINDING MILLS.

Various Sizes.



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LIMITED,

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PRESTON.

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Water-white

A clean, clear solution without straining—from 'WELLCOME' Sodium Salicylate. Pharmaceutically elegant, chemically pure and therapeutically dependable.

'WELLCOME'

TRADE MARK BRAND

Sodium Salicylate

Packed in cartons of 1 lb., 4 lb. and 7 lb. (Powder or Flake). Write for particulars and prices, or ask our representative on his next visit.



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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING may be obtained on application to:

Head Office: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

(Telegrams: "Chemicus, Cannon, London." Telephone: Central 3617.)

4 Cannon Street, Manchester. (Tel.: City 0052.)

Branch Offices 54 Foster's Buildings, High St., Sheffield. (Tel.: 22458.)

19 Waterloo Street, Glasgow. (Tel.: Central 2329.)

Melbourne and Sydney, Australia.

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Series 2615

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Business Changes

MR. W. ASHWORTH, chemist and druggist, is opening a pharmacy at 718 London Road, Oak Hill, Stoke-on-Trent.

MR. J. S. JAMES, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at 10 Queensbury Parade, Church Lane, Kingsbury, Middlesex.

MR. W. O. NEALE, chemist and druggist, Rexall Pharmacy, Lyme Regis, has transferred his business to Milton Pharmacy, Milton Road, Weston-super-Mare.

THE business of Mr. F. H. Quadling, Ph.C., 183 High Street, Uxbridge, will, on his retirement, be transferred to Rayner & Son (Messrs. F. G. Wells and J. E. Evans).

MR. J. E. GARLAND, chemist and druggist, has acquired the branch business of Mr. C. Geddes, chemist and druggist, at 1 Savile Row, Winner Street, Paignton.

MR. E. W. S. PRESS, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.I.C., F.C.S., trading as E. W. S. Press & Co., chemical merchants, at 252 Caledonian Road, London, N.1, has recently taken Mr. H. Dell into partnership.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920-1925

WITHDRAWAL OF AUTHORITY

(CHARLES CECIL DUTTON)

(From "The London Gazette," March 18, 1930)

Whereas Charles Cecil Dutton, of 105 Main Street, Addingham, Ilkley, in the County of York West Riding, being a person duly registered under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as amended by the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, has been convicted of offences against the Dangerous Drugs Acts:

And whereas the said Charles Cecil Dutton cannot, in my opinion, properly be allowed to be in possession of or supply raw opium, coca leaves and Indian hemp, nor to carry on the business of manufacturing, selling or distributing any of the drugs to which Part III of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, applies:

Now, therefore, after consultation with the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by No. 6 of the Raw Opium Regulations, 1921, as extended by the Coca Leaves and Indian Hemp Regulations, 1928, and by No. 7 of the Dangerous Drugs (Consolidation) Regulations, 1923, I hereby give notice that I withdraw, as from to-day's date, from the said Charles Cecil Dutton the authority granted by the said Regulations to persons who lawfully keep open shop for the retailing of poisons to be in possession of and supply raw opium, coca leaves and Indian hemp, to manufacture any extract or tincture of Indian hemp, any preparation, and to carry on the business of retailing, dispensing or commanding the drugs or preparations to which Part III of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, applies.

J. R. CLYNES,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall, March 18, 1930.

General Medical Council

The names of the undermentioned have been restored to the Medical Register, from which they had been erased:

Kirkland, Gerald B.	Sheldon, Thomas W.
Peters, Bruce H. (I).	Stokes, William (S).
Ryax, Richard P. (I).	Wilson, James P. (S).

Inquests

An inquest was held at Pontypool, on March 18, on the body of Mr. Edward T. Abel, chemist and druggist, who was found dead in his shop. Evidence was given to the effect that Mr. Abel had taken an overdose of morphine, and a verdict of "Suicide while temporarily insane" was returned.

Liverpool

Since the death of Mr. T. E. Lloyd, the oldest member of the Liverpool Chemists' Association is Mr. William Parry, now in his eighty-fifth year.

Many local chemists are expressing appreciation of the recent article in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in regard to the new requirements of the Board of Customs and Excise.

Mr. John Butler, B.Sc., F.I.C., Ph.C., gave a lecture on "Dyes—Natural and Synthetic" to the Old Masters' Association of the Liverpool School of Pharmacy on March 11. Special reference was made to dyes and related substances used in pharmacy.

At the Masonic Hall, Hope Street, on March 13, Mr. James Williamson, son of Mr. A. E. Williamson, managing director of John Thompson Wholesale Druggists, 1921), Ltd., and Mr. John Pritchard (warehouse manager) were initiated into freemasonry, Duke of Edinburgh Lodge, 1182. Among members of the drug

trade present were W.Bro. Norman A. Wood, P.M., P.P.A.D.C., Bro. H. Humphreys Jones, F.I.C., Ph.C., Bro. James Clark, and Bro. J. Gledhill.

Sheffield

Brightside and Carbrook Co-operative Society, Ltd., have now six retail drug departments. The new city stores shows a turnover of £1,965 for the six months ended January 28. The total turnover for the six departments amounts to £7,043.

At the general meeting of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society on March 25, Mr. John Austen, Ph.C., will give an address on "Old Sheffield, its Apothecaries and Druggists."—A visit to the glass bottle works of Wood Brothers, Ltd., Barnsley, has been arranged for March 27, the train leaving the L.M.S. station at 1.18 p.m., and on April 10 the members will have an opportunity to see over the general post office. Chemists wishing to join either party should notify Mr. L. Piper.

Miscellaneous

IN THE COURTS.—At Brighton, on March 14, Sidney C. Harding (46) was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division for attempting to commit suicide. It was stated that the accused had been in the habit of taking chlorodyne to excess for some years.—At the West London Police Court, on March 15, Julian Pinder (39), Coleherne Terrace, was committed for trial on four charges of obtaining morphine by means of forged prescriptions. Evidence showed that the accused had been employed as a doctor's secretary.—At Leicester Police Court, recently, four confectioners were each fined £3 for selling "mint sweets" containing an excess of sulphur dioxide.

PLYMOUTH CREDIT TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.—Members of the Plymouth Division of the Civil Servants' Clerical and Sports' Association, composed principally of employees in Devonport Dockyard, have come to an arrangement with shopkeepers in a variety of trades whereby their members receive discounts on purchases on a scale which goes as high as 20 per cent. Endeavours are being made to end what is regarded as a system unfair to the general public and to the traders alike, and in this the initiative has been taken by the Plymouth and District Credit Traders' Association. At the March meeting of the Association the secretary read a copy of a letter which he had addressed to fifteen traders' organisations in the city regarding the matter. It was mentioned that the question had been placed before the Plymouth Mercantile Association, and that it was likely a special meeting would be held within the next few weeks to discuss the position.

Irish News

Medical Benefit Proposals

During the debate on the Address in the Senate of the Northern Parliament, on March 11, 12 and 13, Senator J. A. Long opposed the application of medical benefit to rural areas, and defended the dispensary system. Senator Leslie pointed out that the majority of the members of the Committee on Local Government Administration were opposed to any interference with the dispensary system. Viscount Charlemont, for the Government, said that the proposal to introduce a system of medical benefits in connection with the National Health Insurance scheme would bring this branch of social services into complete conformity with that of Great Britain.

In the Commons, Captain Chichester Clark said he did not know why Northern Ireland was left out when medical benefits were introduced in Great Britain in 1912. Money which would help the health of the community was well spent and would pay a dividend. The retention of the dispensary system for the sake of the people who would not benefit under medical benefits, and yet would be too poor to pay for treatment, even if it meant a certain amount of overlapping, would be worth while. Major Hall-Thompson said medical benefits should lead to a better health record among insured persons. Winding

up the debate, Mr. Andrews (Minister of Labour) said he was glad to know that the reference in the King's Speech to medical benefits had been received by hon. members with feelings of confidence. It gave him confidence to realise that when the measure itself came to be introduced in a few weeks' time they would be able to give it their united blessing as a great beneficent measure intended to right a wrong which was done to insured persons in Northern Ireland in 1911, when the Act of that period, so far as medical benefits were concerned, did not apply to Ulster. He would like to assure hon. members that the proposed measure would not entail an additional burden on the rates, nor would it in any way cause overlapping with the existing services.

Brevities

Mr. W. Reville, Ph.C., is opening a pharmacy at Portstewart, co. Londonderry.

Mr. S. Gamble, M.P.S.N.I., has been appointed secretary of the committee in charge of the Fivemiletown shopping week.

Relying in the Dail to Mr. Cole (co. Cavan), who asked the Minister for Local Government when he hoped to introduce proposals for legislation dealing with pharmaceutical chemists. General Mulcahy said that the preparation of legislation on this matter was in hand. It was not possible to state when the legislation would be introduced.

Scottish News

Brevities

At the Sheriff Court, Kilmarnock, recently, Mr. Luke Hooper, unqualified assistant with J. & D. Russells, chemists, Ardrossan, was fined 20s., with expenses, for having sold lysol.

Glasgow Corporation Hospitals Committee has accepted the £510 15s. tender of Davidson & Co., Down Bros., J. Gardner & Son, Mr. Charles F. Thackray and Archibald Young & Son for the supply of surgical instruments.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Wednesday, March 26

Guild of Public Pharmacists, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 7.30 p.m. Members' night. Mr. C. H. Sykes, Ph.C., on "Recent Studies in Photomicrography." Mr. R. Fouracre, Ph.C., on "Cremor Mag. Sulph.; and some Practical Notes." Mr. J. Cameron, Ph.C., on "Pharmacy in a Chinese Institution" (to be read by the secretary).

Liverpool Pharmacy Club, Old Bluecoat School, at 7.45 p.m.; Dance. Tickets, 4s. each, from Miss Dobie, "Braehead," Poplar Road, Oxton, Birkenhead.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Bolton and District Branch, Seymour Mead's Café, Deansgate, at 6.45 p.m. The student associates will present "The Third Attempt," proceeds in aid of the Benevolent Fund. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each, including refreshments, from Wm. Blain & Sons, 25 Market Street.

South-West London Chemists' Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, Balham Constitutional Club, 211 Balham High Road, S.W.17. Whist drive and dance. Tickets, 3s. 6d. each, from the social secretary, 119 South Lambeth Road, S.W.8.

Thursday, March 27

East Anglian Federation of Pharmacists and Group Executive of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, Great Northern Hotel, Peterborough, at 3.30 p.m. Annual meeting, to be followed by a dinner, combined with the Peterborough and District Chemists' Association. Tickets from Miss C. Long, 52 Craig Street, Peterborough.

South-East London Chemists' Association, Restaurant Frascati, 32 Oxford Street, London, W. Annual dinner and dance. Reception 6.30, dinner 7 p.m. Tickets, 12s. 6d. each, from Mr. J. Turner, 16 Inchmery Road, Catford, S.E.6. Evening dress optional.

South African News

From "C. & D." Correspondents.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is supplied weekly to members of Chemists' Societies in South Africa.

The Union

THE DATE of the enforcement of the new Food, Drug and Disinfectants Act of the Union of South Africa has been postponed until April 1.

Natal

DEATH OF A DURBAN CHEMIST.—Mr. Joseph Gilbert, chemist and druggist, 50 Aliwal Street, Durban, and late of Nairobi, Kenya, died at Durban on February 21 and was buried on the following day in Stellawood Cemetery.

A PHARMACY ACT CASE.—In the Durban Magistrate's Court on February 25 a charge under the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act was brought against the manager of the Durban and District Co-operative Society, Ltd., in connection with the sale of "Nerve Pain Specific," which contained a small quantity of certain poisons named in the Act. Detective Head Constable Foley, of the C.I.D., stated that he had purchased from the Durban and District Co-operative Society one bottle of "Nerve Pain Specific," for which he paid 3s. 6d. He sealed the bottle and handed it over to the Government analyst. He told the accused of his intention. Accused had a licence to sell patent medicines, but had no certificate under the Pharmacy Act. Mr. T. T. Woodhead, who appeared for the defendant, said that his client had pleaded guilty, but the offence, after all, was merely a technical one. The Pharmacy Act, in respect of such medicines as this, did not appear to protect the public at all, for these packets had been obtained by the Co-operative Society from a firm of wholesale chemists. These packets were disposed of throughout the country. It did not appear to matter very much whether they were sold by a chemist or a grocer, the dose of poison in each bottle being infinitesimal. The analyst's report showed that the "Nerve Pain Specific" contained very small doses of phenazone and acetanilide, substances specially mentioned in the Act. A fine of £2 was imposed.

Transvaal

MR. E. SOLOMON, the new President of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal, was born in Johannesburg in 1891 and was educated at the Durban High School and the Marists Brothers College at Johannesburg. He was apprenticed to Mr. Alexander Rennie, Johannesburg, and qualified in Edinburgh in 1912, studying at Duncan's Royal Dispensary. On Mr. Solomon's return to Johannesburg he opened a retail establishment, but after two years left retail pharmacy to join the S.A. Lubricants & Chemical Works; subsequently relinquishing his position and joining the staff of Sive Brothers & Karnovsky, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, in 1926, as

sub-manager, which position he still holds. Mr. Solomon has always been keenly interested in the welfare of the profession, and during his apprenticeship he was the honorary secretary of the Transvaal Chemists' Athletic and Social Club, an association which did much to bring chemists together on the field of sport and at social gatherings. He has represented the Transvaal Society at a number of conferences of the Associated Pharmaceutical Societies of South Africa, and was elected a member of the council of the Association at the



MR. E. SOLOMON

Kimberley Conference last year. He has been on the committee of the Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society for the past three years, being elected vice-president in 1928-1929, and was elected president at the annual general meeting this year.

At the recent annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal, Mr. G. B. Christie, M.P.S., was unanimously elected secretary and treasurer for the fourth successive year.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—The Transvaal Drug Co., Ltd., are now established in their new six-storey building—a most imposing structure.—The new building for Lennon, Ltd., in Johannesburg is springing up rapidly.

Indian Dangerous Drugs Bill

THE Select Committee on the Dangerous Drugs Bill has presented to the Assembly a unanimous report. The object of the measure is to centralise and vest in the Government of India control over certain operations relating to dangerous drugs and to increase and render uniform throughout British India penalties for offences relating to such operations.

The Committee has omitted the clause which defined opium as any mixture with or without neutral materials, and any preparation containing not more than 0.2 per cent. of morphine. It was felt that as Government opium was raw the retention of the clause would lead to confusion. The Committee also holds that the Governor-General should be empowered to take action at once as soon as he recommends that certain drugs should be declared internationally to be dangerous drugs, without waiting for formal acceptance of the recommendation by the Convention. It is understood that if, on further inquiry by the Convention, it is found that the drug so prohibited should not be declared as a dangerous drug, the notification by the Governor-General will be cancelled.

The Committee has made it clear that it is not the intention of the Bill to place the control of the import and export of such drugs in the hands of the Governor-General, but that it should be left in the hands of the Local Government concerned. It is also of opinion that the preparation of opium by the lawful owner, relative or servant on his behalf, should not be penalised.

INDIAN COCAINE MANUFACTURE

In regard to cocaine manufacture, the Committee has added in the Bill a provision which will allow the Government to grow the coca plant in India and to experiment in the manufacture of cocaine from it, as it is considered desirable that India should not be debarred from having indigenous supplies of this valuable drug for proper medical uses. Another clause has been inserted giving Local Government control over traffic in dangerous drugs where persons promoting traffic have their headquarters in British India, but the traffic itself lies entirely outside British India. Such cases would arise when, for instance, a merchant in Bombay arranges with opium suppliers in Persia for despatch of opium to China.

In the opinion of the Committee, the offences of cultivation and gathering from coca plants, manufacture or possession of prepared opium, import and export of opium from British India, cultivation of poppy or manufacture of opium in contravention of the Bill, are very serious offences, and for this reason wide powers are given to the courts to inflict heavy fines in bad cases. The penalty for trade in dangerous drugs whereby a dangerous drug is brought from outside British India and supplied to a person outside British India is limited to Rs. 1,000. Clauses have been added to the Bill empowering police and other officers to make searches at night under circumstances where there is reason to believe that delay will result in the escape of the offenders or removal of the illicit drug. Government is also given power to invest Excise officers with powers of an officer-in-charge of a police station for the investigation of offences under the Act.

The Bill has since been passed into an Act without amendment.

Legal Reports

Dispensing Tested.—At Hull Police Court, on March 14, Mr. Edward Ryley, chemist and druggist, Lowgate, was summoned for having sold a bottle of medicine which was not of the quality demanded in that there was a deficiency in quinine sulphate of 57.2 per cent. and an excess of diluted sulphuric acid of 111.7 per cent., and that the medicine contained water instead of chloroform water. Mr. E. S. C. Stowe, who appeared for the defendant, said he was an old man, who had been in business in Lowgate for fifty years. He had done this as the result of a mistake. It was stated that there were two previous convictions. The stipendiary magistrate imposed a fine of £5 5s.

A Cancelled Order.—In Bradford County Court, recently, Wynter Brothers & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Great Horton, brought an action against Mr. Dan Davies, Pontardawe, to recover the price of goods sold. It was stated that the defendant had ordered corn-plasters and other articles to the value of £18 6s. 6d. The defendant said he posted a letter cancelling the order by the afternoon post on the same day, and the letter should have reached Messrs. Wynter Brothers' offices at Bradford the next day. Mr. Watson, for the defendant, submitted that as the letter cancelled the order, and the plaintiffs had not dispatched the goods before the letter notifying the cancellation arrived, the defendant was not liable. Mr. Bishop, for the plaintiffs, said the goods were packed when the cancelling order arrived. The judge said he was not satisfied with the evidence that the letter dated October 4 was not received until October 7, and entered judgment for the defendant.

Synthetic Shellac.—A secret process for manufacturing synthetic shellac and a company that was formed to acquire the process were mentioned in an action which was brought by Mr. Douglas Urquhart Nicol, of Marine Square, Brighton, on March 13, before Mr. Justice Clauson in the Chancery Division. He claimed commission on the introduction of a Mr. Rushton, the purchaser of the synthetic shellac, to the defendant, Mr. Robert Brownlow, of Willing House, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. For the defence it was contended that the purchaser was introduced by a Mr. J. H. Knowles. Mr. Gover, K.C., for Mr. Nicol, said that he was to receive 10 per cent. commission. Mr. Brownlow, it was understood, was to receive £5 per ton royalty on the shellac turned out, with a minimum of £2,000 a year. There was also a term that Mr. Brownlow should be employed to assist as an expert in the manufacture at a salary of £1,000 a year. The benefit of that contract was resold to a company called Brownlac, Ltd. The question the Court had to decide was whether it could be said that Mr. Nicol introduced Mr. Rushton or caused him to be introduced to Mr. Brownlow. Evidence was given by Mr. Nicol, who said there were two other men who were each entitled to one-third of the commission from Mr. Brownlow. Mr. Swords, K.C., for Mr. Brownlow, submitted that there was no evidence that the purchaser was introduced by Mr. Nicol. There was a break in the connecting link between Nicol and Rushton, brought about by the intervention of Mr. Miller. His lordship, in the course of his judgment, said he was unable to persuade himself that Nicol, directly or indirectly, had any part in causing Rushton to be introduced to Brownlow. The action was accordingly dismissed, with costs.

Dismissal Claim Fails.—In Lambeth County Court, London, on March 10, Mr. William Brinley Davies, chemist and druggist, Pontyberem, Llanelli, sued Mrs. Gertrude M. Robirson, South Lambeth Road, S.W., to recover the sum of £25, being as to £22 one month's salary in lieu of notice and as to £3 the balance of a week's salary. Mr. Chorley appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hancock, barrister, for the defendant. Counsel said that this was an action by a qualified chemist's assistant for damages for wrongful dismissal. The plaintiff was engaged by the defendant in November 1929 at £5 10s. a week, and the defence stated that he was only engaged to serve until the end of 1929. The plaintiff,

giving evidence, said that at the end of October last he heard that the defendant wanted an assistant at £5 10s., and he obtained the situation, commencing on November 1. Nothing was said about the duration of the employment, although it was mentioned that Mrs. Robinson was trying to sell the business. He worked there until the end of the year, and then without any notice he was told to go, as the defendant said she had another man coming in the next day. He was paid for the two days he worked that week, and nothing more. In his position he was entitled to a month's notice. In cross-examination he agreed that it was through a Mr. Morrell he obtained the situation. He knew that a Mr. Anstey, who was in the shop, was sitting for his final examination at the end of the year. It was quite true that he broke a Winchester quart, and there was some unpleasantness between himself and the defendant. He was not told to look out for another job, although he agreed he went to Mr. Morrell again for another job. For the defence, Mrs. Robinson said that her husband, a chemist, died on October 28. Her husband had Mr. Anstey to help him, but he was not qualified, and in order to carry on the business she engaged the plaintiff. She engaged him as a temporary assistant until the end of the year. She was not quite sure whether she was selling the business at that time. Later the plaintiff broke the bottle, and she told him to look out for a job as soon as he liked, that being towards the end of November. He asked to stop over Christmas, which she consented to, and on the last day in the year she paid him off. Mr. James Morrell, a traveller to a firm of wholesale druggists, gave evidence to the effect that on the second occasion when he saw the plaintiff, Mr. Davies told him he wanted another job, as he had notice and could go at any time he liked. Mr. Charles Anstey, chemist and druggist, said he was in the employment of the late Mr. Robinson, and had to sit for his final examination at the end of the year. He now had the position which the plaintiff formerly occupied. Judge Spencer Hogg said that the plaintiff was entitled to a month's notice, but there was a contract of agreement at the end of November that he should go. It was an informal notice that he should go at the end of the month, and under those circumstances he (the judge) would have to enter judgment for the defendant, with costs.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

LUTHER WILSON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. Objects: To acquire (1) the business of a chemist carried on by L. Wilson at 28 Brock Street, Bath, and (2) the similar business carried on by E. W. Loveless at "Failand House," 112 Newbridge Road, Weston, Bath, and to carry on the same and the business of druggists, dentists and opticians, etc. The directors are: L. Wilson and L. A. Wilson. R.O.: 28 Brock Street, Bath.

NUTRAVITE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £10,000. Objects: To adopt an agreement between S. Legg and A. Spero of the first part, I. A. Keene of the second part, and the company of the third part, for the acquisition *inter alia* of the trade mark "Nutravite," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in foods, food products, tablets, pills, specifics and patent medicines, etc. The subscribers are: M. Shanson and Mabel L. Williams. Solicitors: Alfred C. Warwick & Co., 14 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

OLVIN, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £30,000. Objects: To acquire (1) a process and formula for the manufacture of an oil conforming to the specification of olive oil, (2) the trade mark "Olvin," and (3) the benefit of a lease of 26 Mill Street, Kirkham, and the plant, machinery and equipment used in connection with the manufacture of the said oil, and to adopt an agreement with F. G. Harris. The first directors are: A. G. Ruthven, T. Wood, J.P., F. G. Harris and A. Warwick. Solicitors: Jacob Parkinson & Co., Blackpool.

Bankruptcy Reports

Re Bertie Thomas James Elliott, 53 Festing Road, Southsea, chemist's manager and dispenser.—The public examination of this debtor was held at the Bankruptcy Court, Portsmouth, recently. His statement of affairs showed liabilities £275 5s. 11d., assets £20, and deficiency £255 5s. 11d. The debtor said that he commenced business without capital at 117 London Road in 1908. The premises were purchased for him by his father, who also stocked the business. Another chemist's business at 73 London Road was sold and bought by his father and run by his brother. In 1910 he joined partnership with his brother, but after 1916 they traded independently. There was no loss of any kind on the partnership. In 1921 the debtor was advised by his doctor to give up business, which was sold for £1,000. The property was sold and realised sufficient to cover the mortgage on it. Shortly afterwards he bought for £3,015 a property and land known as "Malabar," Ham-brook, near Emsworth. He commenced fruit growing and chicken rearing while his wife let apartments. He paid £1,000 on account of the purchase, the balance being advanced on mortgage. The chicken rearing was not a success. He regained his health and he rejoined a firm as chemist manager in Yeovil in 1923. He was transferred by the firm to Worthing, Fratton, Chichester, and then to Portsmouth. He became manager of one of the Portsmouth shops in May 1929, but in October last lost his employment. He was now employed as a manager of a shop. The case was adjourned.

Re John Moir Harkness, 408 Stapleton Road, Bristol, chemist and druggist. The first meeting of creditors was held on February 26 at the official receiver's offices, Baldwin Street, Bristol. According to the statement of affairs there were liabilities amounting to £659 11s., against assets of £412 13s., thus leaving a deficiency of £246 18s. Debtor attributed his failure to commencing on borrowed capital, excessive purchase prices charged for drugs, thereby reducing his profits, and trade depression. The debtor stated that six weeks prior to February 1929 he was employed as manager of a local chemist's business. He then obtained a lease of empty premises at 408 Stapleton Road, Bristol, at a rental of £90 per annum, and commenced business there as a chemist on his own account with a capital of £150, obtained from the bank by way of an overdraft, which was guaranteed by a third party. Out of his capital he paid £100 as premium on the lease, the balance of £50 being expended on stock and fittings. Debtor stated that, being unacquainted with the prevailing wholesale market, he purchased goods at excessive prices, thereby considerably reducing his profits, which, consequently, were insufficient to cover his trade and living expenses. Debtor admitted that he became aware of his position shortly after the commencement of the trading. A resolution was passed for the appointment of Mr. Arthur Collins, F.C.A., of Bristol, as trustee of the estate, together with a committee of inspection consisting of Ferris & Co., Ltd., Bristol, Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., Bristol, and Dr. R. Reynolds, of Bristol. The following are creditors: Ferris & Co., Ltd., £156; Reynolds, Dr. R., £148; Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., £80; Home & Gatward, £40; King, A. E., £23; Hodgkinson, Thos., Prestons & King, £17.

Re Leon Cornelius Underwood, chemist and druggist, late of 244A High Street, Lewisham, London, S.E.—This debtor attended at the London Bankruptcy Court on February 25 for public examination upon accounts showing total liabilities £1,436 (unsecured, £1,061) and assets valued at £992. According to the observations of the official receiver, the debtor states that in 1919 he, with a capital of £450, fitted up premises at a cost of £160 and commenced business as a chemist in West Wimbledon, and after trading there for about twelve months sold the business, paid all his liabilities, and had a surplus of about £900. In 1920 he commenced business as a wholesale chemist with offices at Albion House, New Oxford Street, W.C., under the style of "Leonards Manufacturing Chemists," and traded there until about February 1921, when he sold the business, paid all his liabilities, and had a surplus of about £20. In February 1921 he took an office in Little St. Andrew

Street, W.C., and with another person registered a company to manufacture perfumery and flavouring essences; 351 shares were allotted to him; he became managing director, and eventually acquired all the issued shares, which, however, he sold at about the end of 1921 for £400 and severed his connection with the company. From January 1922 until 1925 he was employed as manager of a retail business. In 1925 he took premises in Dulwich, and with a capital of about £50 fitted the premises up at a cost of about £30, commenced business as a chemist and traded until September 1927, when he sold the business for £1,000. After fitting up and selling two other businesses, in 1928 he purchased for £400 the lease of 244A, High Street, Lewisham, and after borrowing £300 on the lease, fitted the premises up, stocked the shop and commenced to trade as a chemist, but was handicapped by lack of working capital; in September 1929 he sold the lease, goodwill, fixtures, and stock for £1,750, payable as to £400 in cash and the balance by instalments spread over a period of five years. Since October 1929 he has been without occupation. The debtor attributes his failure and insolvency to the fact that he had no working capital, that he had to trade on borrowed money, and that the payment of the sale price of the business is being made by instalments. After the debtor had been examined, the hearing was adjourned for a month upon the application of the trustee. The following are among the creditors:—Barclay & Sons, Ltd., £247; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., £20; Cook, G., £165; Harker, C. R., Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., £30; Kodak, Ltd., £76; Phosferine (Ashton & Parsons), Ltd., £11; Sangers, Ltd., £143.

Private Arrangement

Robert Blair, trading as John Mortimer & Co., 38, Foyle Street, Londonderry, and Bridge End, County Donegal, wholesale druggist. A meeting of the creditors was held recently in Belfast, when a statement of affairs was submitted which disclosed ranking liabilities of £o,508 1s. 8d., of which £3,312 11s. 2d. was due to unsecured creditors and £3,195 10s. 6d. to partly secured creditors. The total claims of the latter were £5,681 8s. 6d., the securities held being of the estimated value of £2,485 18s. The assets were estimated to realise £3,133 19s. 7d., and they were subject to preferential claims of £146 17s. 6d., leaving net assets of £2,937 2s. 1d., or a deficiency of £3,520 19s. 7d. The assets comprised: Cash in hand, £20 18s. 2d.; rent receivable, £16; book debts, £2,345 10s. 5d., estimated to realise £1,406 1s. 10d.; stock at Londonderry, £1,724 17s. 10d., expected to produce £600; stock at Bridge End, £1,276 19s. 2d., valued at £650; motor-car, £35; motor-lorry, £35; fixtures, fittings, etc., £32 5s.; household furniture, £200; life policy, £54 18s., and payments in advance, £83 16s. 7d. The security held by the partly secured creditors consisted of charges on properties and life insurance policies. An offer was made of a composition of 5s. in the £, payable by three equal instalments at four, eight, and twelve months. A resolution was passed agreeing to accept the offer. The following are creditors:—Sissons Bros. & Co., Ltd., £570; Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., £199; Farquhar & Gill, Ltd., £127; Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., £78; Coleman & Co., Ltd., £65; Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., £45; Parke, Davis & Co., £44; Johnson & Johnson (Great Britain), Ltd., £44; Johnson Bros., £37; Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, Ltd., £35; Boyd, James & Co., £35; Kay Bros., Ltd., £33; Joyes Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., £34; Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., £25; Edge, Wm., & Sons, Ltd., £24; Goodall, Backhouse & Co., £22; Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., £21; Cheseborough Manufacturing Co., Ltd., £21.

Gazette

Bankruptcy Acts

RECEIVING ORDER AND ADJUDICATION

BYRNE, P. J., 99 Hunslet Hall Road, Leeds, chemist.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Glyn-Jones Memorial Fund

We have received from the Pharmaceutical Society the eleventh list of subscribers to the Glyn-Jones Memorial Fund, comprising two donations of £2 2s., two of £1 1s., one of £1, and two of 5s. These sums amount to £7 16s., making, with previous contributions, a total of £4,315 4s. 5d.

Branch Meetings

Bradford.—The annual meeting of the Bradford Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on March 13, Mr. G. Penty in the chair. Mr. F. C. Wilson (secretary), in his annual report, stated that membership had dropped from 204 to 200, including twenty-five student-associates. The financial statement showed the credit balance reduced from £15 2s. 8d. at the beginning of the year to £9 17s. 7d., but that was easily accounted for. The election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows:—*Chairman*, Mr. S. J. Kirby; *Senior Vice-Chairman*, Mr. A. Faull; *Junior Vice-Chairman*, Mr. J. A. Lodge; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. F. C. Wilson; *Council*, Mr. G. Penty, Miss Baxendall and Messrs. C. Craven, W. Brown and W. Fish, in addition to the members remaining on the Council (Miss C. White, Messrs. J. A. White, D. R. Carter and W. Sutcliffe). The meeting proceeded to the consideration of a set of new rules proposed by the Council for the government of the Branch. It is laid down that no person shall occupy the chairmanship for more than one year, and that the senior vice-president shall automatically advance to the chair. The 1930 summer outing was fixed for June 25 to Studley, Fountains Abbey and Ripon. A letter was received from the Pharmaceutical Society seeking the Branch's opinion (with a view to a Conference paper) as to whether it is desirable that not less than matriculation standard of general education shall be required from young people entering pharmacy, and whether such a requirement is likely prejudicially to affect the supply of apprentices. The meeting was unanimously of opinion that matriculation standard is desirable, and felt that it will not adversely affect the supply of apprentices.

Gloucester.—At the annual meeting of the Gloucester Branch the following officers were elected:—*Chairman*, Mr. A. R. Wheatley; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. W. H. Hampton; *Secretary*, Mr. Wesley Croft.

Lancashire (N.E.).—The annual meeting of the junior section of the North-East Lancashire Branch was held on March 17, Mr. B. Bracewell (Blackburn) in the chair, Mr. F. Berry (secretary), in his annual report, mentioned that the Branch had just concluded its second year as a distinct section. During 1929 it was a self-supporting organisation. The membership had increased. The officers elected for the ensuing year were:—*Chairman*, Mr. B. Bracewell; *Secretary*, Mr. W. Pickup; *Treasurer*, Mr. J. Cohen; *Committee*, Miss E. Knowles, Mr. F. Berry, Mr. S. Merigold and Mr. F. Walmsley. The retiring officers were heartily thanked. It was proposed to form a library of scientific books of interest to pharmacists. A suitable amount was voted from the general funds for the purchase of the initial volumes.

Leeds.—At a meeting of the Leeds and District Branch, held on February 27, a lecture was given by Mr. W. Deakin on *X-Rays in the Life of To-day*. Mr. J. Judge, Wakefield (chairman), presided over a large attendance. Mr. Deakin reviewed the wonderful development in the uses of x-rays for medicinal, dental, commercial and scientific purposes since their discovery. A vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer.

Leicester.—At a meeting of the Leicester Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, on February 25, Mr. R. R. Bennett, B.Sc., gave an address on *Science and Disease*. Mr. Westhead (president) was in the chair, and a large number of pharmacists and students attended. Mr. Bennett first dealt with the part science had played in

the prevention of disease and the improvement in general health. He reminded the audience of the pain and danger which once attended even a minor operation. Suppurating wounds were now practically unknown. A great debt was owing to such men as Lister and Simpson, whose pioneer work in antisepsics and anaesthetics could not be appraised above its value. Pharmacy must change its policy as research opened new doors to knowledge. Glands and hormones must to some extent replace herbal remedies and mineral drugs, the therapeutic value of which was often doubtful. He admitted that the present-day pharmacist was being transferred from a manufacturer to a distributor. The individual pharmacist, in spite of the spread of multiple trading, was still needed by the public as dispenser and compounder. He urged pharmacists to keep abreast of modern knowledge.

Prescription Problem

The Editor will be glad of the loan of original prescriptions suitable for this column, together with the solution of each difficulty.

THE prescription reproduced in facsimile in our issue of February 22 (p. 212) proved unusually attractive and unusually deceptive. The number of postcards we received was larger than usual, and the proportion of failures to transcribe every line accurately was abnormally high. The correct reading is as follows:—

Soda Salylat	...	...	...	grs 30
Mst Soda Gent	...	...	...	5ss
			td	
			3viii.	

Before we proceed to discuss the results of the competition in detail we may remind competitors that exact transcriptions of prescriptions set are invited: a translation into English, for example, is not a transcription, and the insertion of missing words or letters is unnecessary and may, other things being equal, spoil a competitor's chances.

The postcards sent in fall into two main classes, those which contain the correct ingredients, and those which err in the second line. The first class may be subdivided into (a) cards giving the directions correctly; (b) cards giving b.d. instead of t.d.; (c) cards giving "M" in place of the directions; and (d) cards omitting the line between the ingredients and the "3viii." Some competitors have made an "e" appear after "Salylat," as if the word were written in English. Several have inserted "ad," and one "to," before the "5ss"; a few have made the ingredient of this line "Mist. Sodii Gent Co" or "Mist. Sodii et Gent Co.;" and a few others have inserted "c," "cm," or "et" between the soda and the gentian. The postcards of the second class give the item of the second line as one of the following:—

Gen. mist. co.	Mist. buchu co.
Inf. aurantii co.	Mist. camph.
*Inf. einchon. co.	Mist. carbol.
*Inf. gentian. co.	Mist. cascara sag.
Inf. tritici	Mist. inf. gent.
Inf. uvæ ursi	Mist. phenacetin. co.
Magnes. sulphat.	Mist. rhei ammon. c. soda
*Mist. ammon. carb.	*Mist. rhei gent.
Mist. antim.	Mist. sodii co.
*Mist. astring.	*Mist. sodii salicyl.
Mist. astring. alk.	Mist. stimulans
Mist. bismuthi	*Mist. strophanth.
*Mist. bismuthi carb	Mist. tussis
Mist. bismuthi fort	Mist. valer. co.

We have disregarded variations in the spellings of the words in this list. The names marked with an asterisk are those adopted by more than one competitor. "Inf. gentian. co." was the most popular of these incorrect readings. About half the competitors would have dispensed the prescription correctly, though most of them have failed to send us an exact transcription. The highest marks are awarded to Mr. W. Nicholson, 123 Alexandra Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19; and the next two in order of correctness are Mr. I. Renson, 50 Downs Park Road, E.8, and Mr. J. W. Torr, 26 Tyrell Street, Bradford. Prizes are being sent to each of these winners.

Who Should Pay?

Abstract of an Address delivered before the National Association of Trade Union Approved Societies, by J. A. Speed (Clerk to the Lancashire Insurance Committee), on February 18, on "General Hospitals and Insurance Medical Benefit"

SINCE prison authorities are responsible for all treatment given in the institution and have appointed a medical officer to give treatment under their direction to all inmates needing his services, it must be held that insured persons in prisons are treated under arrangements made by the prison authorities, and not under arrangements made by the insurance committees under the National Health Insurance Acts. The same ruling holds good in the case of certain other types of institutions and "hospitals with selected medical staffs." In some general hospitals, however, private wards are available to the general public, where (to quote from the rules of one such institution) "every such patient shall employ at his or her expense a legally qualified medical practitioner to attend upon him or her." Subject as above, it is presumed that an insured patient in such a private ward is entitled to the free services of his insurance practitioner, if the hospital is within the doctor's range of practice. When may a hospital be said to have a "selected medical staff"? To some extent, probably, all general hospital medical staffs controlled by a board of management may properly be designated as "selected." Whether an insured person is entitled to the services of his practitioner when in any institution is dependent upon the locality of the institution and the unconditional freedom of access of the insurance practitioner. Is an insurance practitioner required to take any special steps to obtain freedom of access? Or is he required to perform certain services in exchange for such freedom of access?

AN OFFICIAL RULING

In the view of the Minister of Health, an insurance practitioner who renders treatment to an insured patient in a hospital with a selected staff renders the treatment in his capacity as a member of the staff, and not as a private practitioner. The question of charging of fees, therefore, in such cases is independent of the Insurance Acts, and an insured person is not entitled to prescriptions written on the official form. The Lancashire Insurance Committee have expressed the opinion that an insured patient is entitled to receive at the hands of his insurance practitioner any necessary medical attention of a general practitioner character anywhere within the radius of practice of his practitioner, provided the doctor has unconditional freedom of access to his patient, and is not acting strictly as an institutional medical officer answerable to the board of management, and that the act of rendering a private account by an insurance practitioner for medical treatment implies that he was acting in a private capacity. There would appear to be an increasing number of cases admitted to institutions, particularly where the treatment is likely to be prolonged and home conditions are unsuitable. But while, as a rule, a patient enters a hospital to receive treatment such as is beyond the competence and skill of the average family doctor, one must not overlook post-operative medical services such as do not call for special skill and experience. The difficulty is not so apparent in general hospitals attached to the larger county boroughs. With the increasing popularity of institutional treatment, it is possible that in the near future the official views on this subject will require to be modified. Here is a recent case. An insured person pays 2d. per week to the local hospital through works' funds. She was persuaded to enter a private ward, for which she paid £2 10s. to the hospital authorities. She paid weekly contribution for medical benefit by way of deduction from wages. She has received a private account of £5 5s. from her insurance practitioner for medical treatment in the hospital. The rules of the hospital in question provide: "All duly qualified medical practitioners residing in . . . and practising on their own account, shall be regarded as constituting the honorary medical staff . . ." What is the difference between a hospital with an honorary

selected medical staff and a convalescent home with an honorary selected staff? In the latter case, if an insured convalescent has a set-back he receives treatment at the hands of an insurance medical practitioner on the selected medical staff, who is paid by way of a capitation fee by the local insurance committee. In such a case the doctor may issue prescriptions on the official form. One occasionally hears complaints to the effect that hospitals are rendering general practitioner services and issuing drugs and dressings to insured persons, particularly in out-patient departments. Several hospital boards are inquiring if they may be reimbursed by the local insurance committee for the medicaments so supplied. My Committee have received an application from a hospital board for admission to the list of dispensing chemists. This development will be watched with interest by hospital boards throughout the country. If the application is granted and the lead is taken up generally, it will have a marked effect on the chemists' drug fund. In the case of the institution in question, although not a very large one, it is estimated that the value of drugs and dressings supplied to insured persons during the year is £500. The board argues that it is not out to compete with pharmacists, but merely to recoup itself for the cost of the drugs and dressings supplied to insured persons. On the other hand, the local pharmacists might look upon the hospital dispensary as a possible future trade competitor who receives unwarranted concessions from the local rating authorities.

What's Right with Pharmacy

By Arthur Mortimer

FOR years we have had the opposite side of the picture put before us. In the trade papers we have had letters from "Plain Pharmacist," "Busy Chemist," "Just Qualified," "Pharma-Critic," and hosts of others telling us what is wrong with pharmacy. At conferences, local association meetings, and the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society we have had those who criticise the Council and its work.

Is it not time, especially just before a Council election, to take a good look at pharmacy and see what is right with it? We have been waiting for some lead from the Council or for some trade organisation to improve the standard of pharmacy in this country. We may even have been waiting for the report of the Inter-Departmental Committee to give us a better chance. Let us look at pharmacy squarely. Our fathers in the art laid the foundations wisely when they gave a measure of democratic government to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society. Even though we have neither proportional nor territorial representation, we have the Council we ourselves elect. Why grumble at it, for any reason? For inertia, incapacity, incompetence, or ineptitude, the remedy is the same—don't vote for such member or members of the Council at the next election, if such there be. The power is in the hands of the pharmacist himself. The Micawber-like attitude is that of the weakling. Pharmacists have been, and to a large extent still are, afraid of almost everything and everybody. They have lived in a state of constant fear of losing the professional side of their business. Then the fear of competition of multiple stores, other trades, and their fellow craftsmen is always hanging over them. Vaguely have they waited and groped for that "something" which was going to give them inspiration, courage and strength. Even the effect of the various Regulations under the Dangerous Drugs Acts has been to make them more subdued. One had hoped to see a bold stand taken, but it has not been.

This is the time, "The tide in the affairs of men," and it demands the best pharmacy can offer. Let retail, wholesale, research, analytical, and all and every branch of pharmacy write and say "Yes" to the opportunities of the future. Pharmacy is not all wrong. Much is right, especially the democratic foundations. Let us get candidates to lead who will have the courage to lead; give them support and encouragement, keeping them to the main purpose.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

Council Meeting

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on March 11, Mr. F. J. Fitzpatrick (president) in the chair. The following members of the Council were also present: Mr. D. J. Nugent (vice-president), Dr. Michael Ryan (treasurer), Dr. J. A. Walsh, Dr. J. A. Mitchell, Sir Thomas Robinson, Messrs. J. Fielding, Joseph Gorry, Wm. P. J. Gannon, M. J. Kieran, P. D. Larkin, David Warwick, Timothy Costello, Patrick Brooke Kelly, James McCormack, and Patrick Liston. Messrs. John Smith, John J. Roche and T. J. Doyle sent apologies for non-attendance.

VOTES OF CONDOLENCE

The PRESIDENT expressed his regret that in the interval since the last meeting of the Council the hand of death had been busy in the ranks of the pharmacists of Ireland. The registrar reported sixteen deaths, six of them within the past fortnight, including Dr. Maurice Hayes, one of the most brilliant and distinguished licentiates of the Society; Mr. James Guiler, a past examiner; and Mr. Thomas Green, who was the senior member of the Society.

A resolution, expressing the deepest sympathy of the Council with the relatives of these gentlemen, was passed in silence.

The PRESIDENT also referred to the bereavement suffered by Mr. Joseph Gorry, a member of the Council, by the death of his brother. A vote of condolence expressive of the deep sympathy of the Council was passed.

BENEVOLENT FUND

Mr. Victor E. Hanna wrote enclosing a cheque for £2 for the Benevolent Fund. It was a balance from the banquet given to the president some months ago.

GIFTS TO THE SOCIETY

The registrar of the National University of Ireland wrote enclosing calendar.

The Board of Education of the Republic of Czechoslovakia wrote enclosing a collection of Czechoslovak chemical communications.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

The following wrote notifying changes of address:

Mr. E. A. Evanson Ashe, Ph.C., to 27 Botanic Road, Dublin; Mr. John W. W. Agnew, Ph.C., to 103 Croxted Road, West Dulwich, London, S.E.21; Mr. Stephen Ahearn, Ph.C., to 41 Haltone Lane, Wavertree, Liverpool; Mr. Walter Boyd, R.D., to Ravenna, Novarra Road, Bray, co. Wicklow; Mr. F. W. Brittain, Ph.C., to Greenisland, co. Antrim; Mr. A. L. Casey, Ph.C., to Lisnaskea, co. Fermanagh; Mr. Adam R. G. Clarke, Ph.C., to Nelson House, 9 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2; Mrs. Ada S. Coney, Ph.C., to The Croft, Ripley, near Derby; Mr. B. J. Connolly, Ph.C., to 39 High Street, Omagh, co. Tyrone; Mr. Michael J. Cullen, R.D., to 14 Claude Road, Drumcondra, Dublin; Mr. R. J. Eccles, Ph.C., to The Pharmacy, Centre Road, Bentley, Melbourne, S.E.14, Victoria, Australia; Mr. John J. Gamble, Ph.C., to Oldcastle, co. Meath; Mr. James H. Gatty, B.Ch., Ph.C., to 156 Crumlin Road, Belfast; Mr. Denis J. Kavanagh, Ph.C., The Beach, Cobh, co. Cork; Mr. Bernard M. Laverty, Ph.C., to Quirke's Medical Hall, Tullamore; Mr. William Lee, Ph.C., to 7 Rockwell Terrace, Pope's Road, Cork; Mr. W. J. Madden, Ph.C., to 17 Holland Park, Belfast; Mr. T. J. McAdam, Ph.C., to Campsce Road, Omagh, co. Tyrone; Mr. T. J. Mulvihill, Ph.C., to the Medical Hall, Main Street, Boyle, co. Roscommon; Mr. Wm. Shaw, R.D., to 216 Grosvenor Road, Belfast; and Mr. F. J. Whelan, Ph.C., to Rathdowney, Leix.

PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION

Mr. P. N. Earley and Mr. M. Roche submitted Matriculation certificates from the National University and were admitted to Preliminary registration.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Reports from the Law Committee and the House Committee were received and adopted.

DEATHS OF PHARMACISTS

The registrar reported the deaths of the following:

Dr. Maurice Hayes, Ph.C., 35 Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin; Mr. James Guiler, Ph.C., Omeath Street, Belfast; Mr. Thomas Green, M.P.S.I., Holland Park, Belfast; Mr. James Acheson, Ph.C., Ballymena; Mr. James Wallace, Tandragee, co. Antrim; Mr. Joseph Edmondson, Ph.C., 1 Wyke Avenue, Worthing, Sussex; Mr. George J. Gostling, Ph.C., Stowmarket, Suffolk; Mr. William J. McDade, Ph.C., Preston, Lancs.; Mr. A. J. Boyd, Ph.C., The Manor House, Ware, Herts; Mr. William Baxter, Ph.C., 3 Hill Street, Lurgan; Mr. Thomas Kirley, R.D., Frankford, Offaly; Mr. R. W. McAdam, R.D., High Street, Omagh; Mr. Joseph Annesley, R.D., Arklow; Mr. G. W. Adams, R.D., Main Street, Carrick-on-Suir; Mr. Christopher O'Neill, R.D., Carnew, co. Wicklow; and Mr. J. S. Darlington, R.D., Carnew, co. Wicklow.

LEGISLATION SUBCOMMITTEE

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by the VICE-PRESIDENT, the treasurer (Dr. Michael Ryan) and Mr. David Warwick were appointed on the Legislation Subcommittee in lieu of Mr. Fleming and Mr. Kerr.

LICENTIATES CONGRATULATED

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by the VICE-PRESIDENT, a resolution was passed extending the congratulations of the Council to Mr. George C. Hewson, examiner to the Society, on his election as F.C.S.; to Dr. W. H. Ashmore on receiving his degree of M.D.; and to Mr. P. O'Connor on receiving his degree of D.Ph.

ELIGIBILITY AS EXAMINERS

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by the VICE-PRESIDENT, the following was passed:

"That it be made a regulation of the Council: no person shall be eligible to be appointed as an examiner to the Society who is a member of the Council, or who during one year prior to such appointment shall have been a member of the Council; and the election of any examiner to be a member of the Council shall vacate his appointment as examiner."

REMOVAL FROM REGISTER

The names of the following were removed from the register owing to non-reply to the statutory letter: W. M. Lewis, R.D., 96 Falls Road, Belfast; C. J. Weir, R.D., 13 Elm Grove Terrace, Cliftonville, Belfast; J. P. Healy, Ph.C., G Section, G.H.Q., 2nd Bureau, Parkgate Street, Dublin; F. J. Miller, Ph.C., 13 Belgrave Square, Rathmines; and F. W. Bogan, Ph.C., 34 Botanic Avenue, Belfast.

ELECTED AS MEMBERS

The following were elected to membership: Mr. P. G. Bourke, Ph.C., 116 Parnell Street, Dublin; Mr. W. G. Cunningham, Ph.C., 12 Crosthwaite Park E., Dun Laoghaire; Mr. J. E. Cooke, Ph.C., Medical Hall, Gorey; Mr. Richard Molloy, Ph.C., 66 Patrick Street, Cork; and Mr. Patrick Bowler, Ph.C., Main Street, Dingle, Kerry.

PROPOSED PHARMACY BILL

The PRESIDENT informed the Council of the result of an interview which he had the previous afternoon with General Mulcahy, Minister for Local Government and Public Health. General Mulcahy was, he said, most sympathetic, and stated that he would like to have the Bill introduced at as early a date as possible, but that he thought that the enormous amount of new legislation was such a severe tax on the draftsman's office as would render it impossible to introduce the Bill during the present year.

Festivities

A Metropolitan Event

THE Metropolitan Branches' supper and dance, a function which has now become an annual one, was held on March 6 at the Hotel Russell. Almost everyone of importance in pharmacy in London was present, and the president of the Pharmaceutical Society and Mrs. Parry were present as guests. Dancing began early, with an interval soon after 9 p.m. for supper. The president said a few words of welcome.

North-East Lancashire Whist Drive

A PARTY of 250 people attended a whist drive, social and dance in Furness Rooms, Blackburn, on the evening of March 6, under the auspices of North-East Lancashire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. J. E. Isherwood (chairman) distributed the whist prizes, and was supported by Mr. A. Dobson (vice-chairman) and other officials. The M.C.s for whist were Mr. Fred Law (secretary) and Mr. F. Berry, and for dancing Mr. B. Bracewell (chairman of the junior section) and Mr. Walter Pickup.

Walthamstow Whist Drive

THE annual whist drive of the Walthamstow and District Pharmaceutical Association was held on February 13. The winners of the prizes were :—*Ladies* : (1) Mrs. Downe, (2) Mrs. Law, (3) Mrs. Dalton, (booby) Miss Rowe; *Gentlemen* : (1) Mr. Leighton, (2) Mr. MacRae, (3) Mr. Gray, (booby) Mr. Gooch. Mrs. Leighton, wife of the president, distributed the prizes. Mr. Leighton thanked all present for their attendance and the firms who had given the prizes. Mr. W. Gray thanked Mr. Leighton for the admirable way he had presided, as well as Mr. G. F. Deeth, who carried out the duties of M.C.

Bedfordshire Annual Dinner

THE seventh annual dinner of the Bedfordshire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at Luton, on March 6. The chairman, Alderman J. H. Webb (Luton), was supported by the Mayor and Mayoress of Luton, Alderman and Mrs. Murry Barford, the town clerk, Mr. Wm. Smith, Mr. Herbert Antcliffe (Sheffield), Mr. H. Gillegan (Leeds), Mr. Hayter (secretary of the East Anglian Federation of Chemists), Messrs. A. W. Morgan and W. White, Mr. Walter White, Dr. Sanderson. Prior to dinner the chairman made sympathetic reference to the death of Mr. J. T. Sunman, who was the oldest pharmacist in Luton. In memory of him and in testimony of the affection and respect in which he was held the company stood in silence. The programme of speeches and songs following an excellent dinner was long, but considerable interest attached to the observations of Messrs. Antcliffe and Gillegan. Mr. R. W. Noble, submitted "The Pharmaceutical Society." Responding, Mr. Antcliffe said the Society was stronger to-day than it had ever been in its existence, but 8,000 chemists were still outside their ranks and accepted the benefits for which members had worked. The Society took the wise precaution of appointing a Scotsman as treasurer, and now they wanted £60,000 for new headquarters. After dealing with examinations the speaker referred to the Pharmacy Acts, and said they were being administered by the Society better than any other body could do it, and without a penny cost to the State. Mr. Walter White proposed "The Retail Pharmacists' Union," and referred to the sale of certain brands of infants' foods at the local welfare centre clinics. If this privilege were extended it would make a serious difference to takings in chemists' shops in the town. Responding, Mr. H. Gillegan said a complaint was made in the trade papers by a Bedfordshire correspondent that their representatives on the Council were incapable of taking the initiative on certain questions. He could provide ample proof that the pharmaceutical organisations were worth while. Three years ago the R.P.U. circularised members asking for concrete examples of people who were not poor getting patent food by this means, but only two were sent in. The Union would look into any cases reported. Mr. Gillegan

thought it was time that pharmacists had an advertising fund. The Mayor proposed the "Local Branch," and paid a tribute to the work of Alderman Webb, who responded. The "Ladies and Visitors" was proposed by Mr. A. W. Morgan, and was responded to by Miss E. C. M. Skene and the town clerk of Luton.

Associations' Winter Session

London (N.).—The monthly meeting of the North London Pharmaceutical Association was held on March 18, Mr. D. Anderson (president) in the chair. The secretary (Mr. Herbert Skinner) reported on the present position of destamping and methylated spirit in ordinary pharmaceutical use. A long discussion arose, and following this he gave an exposition of the report of the Departmental Committee on the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts. The report, he pointed out, was a long one; it had only been issued the day before, and it was only possible to glance through it hurriedly without forming any fixed opinions. He gave the summary and some of the suggested provisions of the draft bill, adding various comments. His advice to them was to jump to no conclusions at the present moment, but to weigh carefully the suggestions and await the lead which would undoubtedly come. Many interesting questions were asked and answered as far as possible, and the meeting agreed to leave it in the hands of Mr. Skinner, after consultation with the president, when they should be called together again to discuss the matter.

London (S.W.).—A meeting of the South-West London Chemists' Association and Branch was held on March 7, Miss A. T. Borrowman (president) in the chair. The subject was *The Battle of Jutland*, and the lecturer, who actually took part in the battle, was Lieutenant-Commander W. O. Compton. The audience was thrilled to hear the description of the greatest naval battle in the world's history since that of Trafalgar by one in authority who was actually an eyewitness from the fore-top of the battle-cruiser "Princess Royal." A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer for his interesting and educative discourse was proposed by Mr. E. A. Atkins.

Manchester.—A joint meeting of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on March 11, Mr. W. I. Scholes (president) in the chair. Mr. T. C. Twining (head of the surgical instrument department of James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd.), assisted by Messrs. Howard and Eckersall, gave an address on *Surgical Instruments and Appliances*. A selection of instruments, appliances, trusses, belts, elastic hosiery and artificial limbs was exhibited. Mr. Twining opened with a brief reference to the various types of surgical appliances, and proceeded to deal with hernia. He advocated the spring truss as being the most suitable type to give relief. He described the manufacture of trusses, and concluded with a reference to varicose veins. Mr. Twining also referred to surgical belts, describing the type of belt best suited for each case. Mr. Eckersall followed with a practical demonstration of surgical appliances. He explained the fitting of the different forms of trusses, belts and hosiery. Mr. Howard added a short description of modern artificial limbs. The chairman invited questions. Several members took advantage of the opportunity. A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Twining, Mr. Howard and Mr. Eckersall was proposed by Mr. E. H. Simmons and carried unanimously.

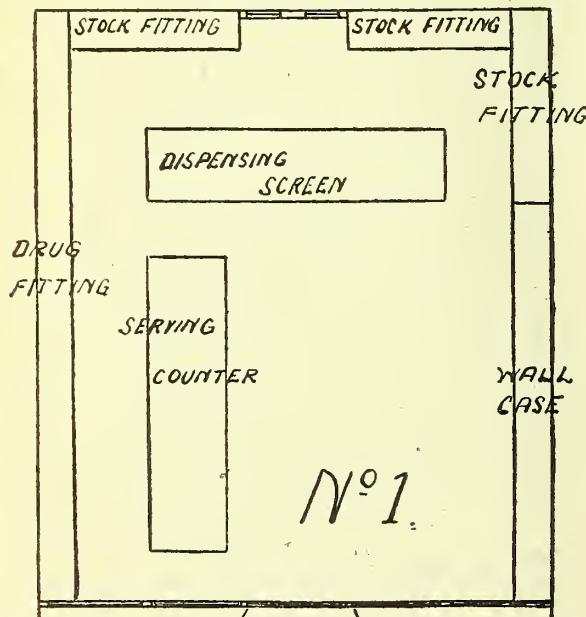
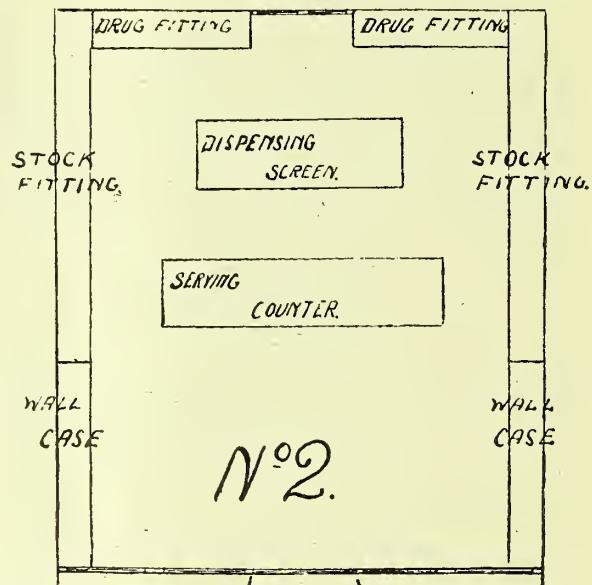
Wolverhampton.—At the annual meeting of the Wolverhampton and District Chemists' Association, held on March 11, Mr. A. G. C. Paterson was re-elected President and Mr. A. H. Course Vice-President. The death of Mr. F. B. Sleigh made a vacancy in the committee, and Mr. Frank Hardman was elected to that position. A satisfactory report of the year's work was taken as read and adopted. The accounts showed a small balance in hand. One of the oldest members of the association, Mr. F. J. Gibson, recently sustained injuries through being knocked down by a motor-cycle. The meeting sent an expression of sympathy.

THE ART OF SHOPFITTING

I—Layout

In the course of many years of journeyings in all parts of the United Kingdom the writer, admittedly with an especial eye to the subject, has noticed times without number how the chemist has failed to make use of what he is fain to call "The Art of Shopfitting." This is, no doubt, due in a great measure to the fact that of necessity the chemist must be conservative in his shopfittings if he wishes to retain the individuality of his craft, but, since display and accessibility are of such vital importance, the following articles are written to show how, in the case of new businesses, these effects can be accomplished at an even lower cost than by the old methods, and, in that of existing businesses, how gradual alterations can be made to achieve the same ends. In these articles it is proposed to give first a general outline of the average medium-sized pharmacy and then how to equip it, showing the advantages of modern methods, next to take each individual item and give the pros and cons of the various designs and their suitability for different types of trade. In the first place the chemist must consider his shopfittings as an investment and not an expense. They are there not merely to fill up his walls and floor, but for one reason alone, to sell his goods. If he bears that in mind and carefully considers the scope of his trade he will not buy blindly on his own first impressions, but will obtain the advice of an experienced firm of shopfitters and collaborate with them on various ways and means. Illustrated here are two layouts of the same shop. No. 1 is fitted out on the old lines with the drug fitting along the side wall, the serving counter in front, the dispensing screen across the width, and the wall showcase on the opposite wall. This is the traditional chemist's shop which for generations has remained the same in all but detail. It is certainly neat, the long lines of labelled drug drawers with their shop rounds shelved

By placing this across the width of the shop we have avoided the bugbear of customers bunching at the shop door end. If the pharmacy is near a station, tram or bus stop and a prospective customer is not served



above show all the insignia of the craft, and it generally appears to be all one can desire.

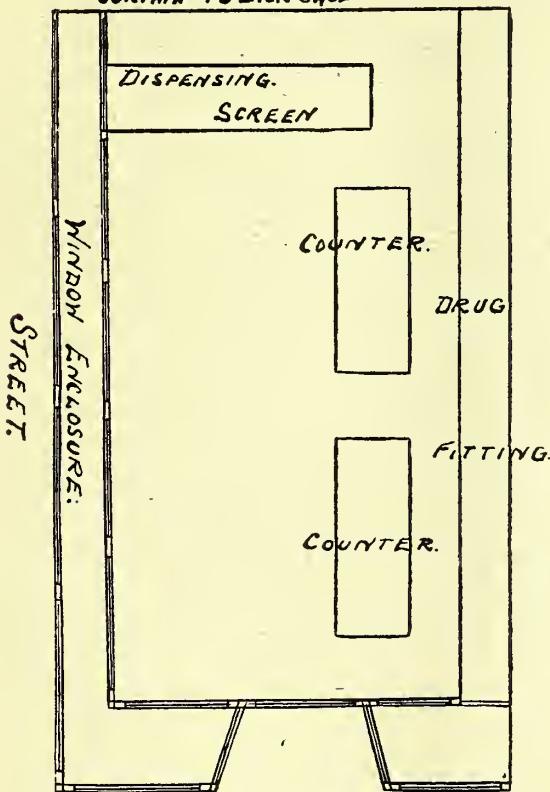
MODERN DESIGN

Then study No. 2. A careful examination brings out the differences. Let us take them one by one and see the improvements. The chief revolution is the counter.

immediately, there is the temptation to slip out again when standing near the door. The writer has seen in one particular pharmacy in such a position no fewer than twelve potential purchasers lost in the space of a quarter of an hour, and this with three assistants busy serving. In the case of the modern pharmacy, however, the customer well and truly enters the shop and there is no inclination to linger by the door; he walks, as one always likes to walk, in a straight line to the counter. Imagine that for the moment everyone is engaged and that the newcomer must wait; the difference here is one of the most marked. On his left and right are the wall showcases which (assume considerable care has been taken dressing them) are a veritable magnet, while if the shop is particularly wide, all glass counters can stand in front, thus forming a double attraction. In this item alone the investment has proved itself, but to proceed. Stock fittings are, especially in the case of the new type of shop being built, most important. If there is no "back shop" for storage, and, indeed, even if there be, a large quantity of goods not needed for immediate display must be kept handy. Here, these fittings extend along the side walls from the level of the serving counter up to the back wall, handy in every way and yet not interfering with the "show" space. There is then the dispensing screen, which is behind the serving counter, leaving a clear shop entirely devoted to sales purposes. In the side cases of the dispensing screen are clear glass "peep-holes" to enable the dispenser, if he be alone, to observe a customer entering and not rely upon an irritated shuffle of feet to attract his attention. Behind this dispensing screen with its compounding counter, on the back wall, is the drug fitting proper—in the place where it is needed; the shop rounds are at hand, the bottle lockers or cupboards beneath, and all is compact. The shop rounds on the upper shelves appear over the top of the dispensing screen, while the "official" labels on the drug drawers show opposite the spaces at the ends of the counter. This, in brief, is the modern idea, and one which the writer recommends to all who are

fortunate to have secured premises of a reasonable width. It is, of course, impossible to use this layout invariably, but, generally speaking, it is by far the most satisfactory. In the case of refitting an existing pharmacy, especially in a deep shop where a long serving counter has been in vogue, it requires a good

CURTAIN TO BACK SHOP

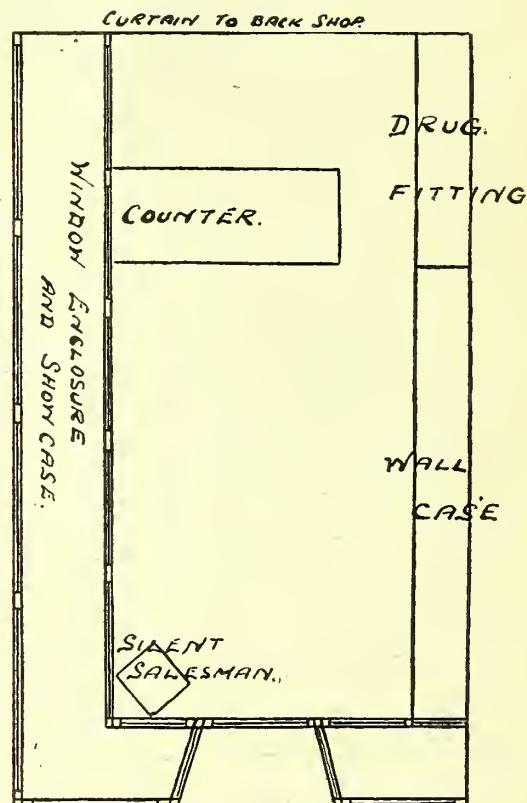


LAYOUT No. 3

deal of imagination to realise that a counter of perhaps half the accustomed length will suffice. The writer had heard objections on this point from a chemist who had a serving counter of some 14 feet in length. The chemist, in this case, could not at first understand that an 8 feet counter was ample and that the loss of the 6 feet in length would be more than doubly repaid by the selling properties of the showcase along the wall, where the somewhat stark drug fitting had been. After considerable misgivings he eventually took the step, and was generous enough to admit some months later that his only complaint was that he had not undertaken the alterations sooner. Within reason, the shortness of the actual serving counter does not matter; one can serve equally well from the showcase from which one takes the goods and surely the point of having definitely secured the customer is the chief item. Whilst still on the subject of layouts the question of "difficult" shops crops up. There are many excellent sites for an opening with only the most awkwardly shaped premises available. The chemist, therefore, has to take these and hope that his shopfitters will make the best job possible. In most of these cases, to use ordinary shopfittings from stock lines is fatal; it costs very little, if any more, to have the job properly designed by an expert, and the result is practically as good as those discussed above. Here are two sketches of one of the most awkward pharmacies the writer has seen. The first is as it was originally fitted, the chemist being a beginner, and in a hurry, and taking the usual stock lines of fittings haphazard and allowing his shopfitters metaphorically to dump them down as they came in. The second shows the same pharmacy refitted according to the writer's advice, with the result of a well-balanced and attractive little shop, despite its almost heart-breaking and ill-proportioned shape.

A CORNER SHOP

In Layout No. 3, the shop being a corner one, there was a long line of window enclosure taking up the whole of the left wall, and being absolutely a *minus* quantity for display inside; added to this, the enclosures were made only 1 foot deep, which did not allow for any but the most elementary window-dressing. The drug fitting was placed along the right wall, the serving counters (which were of the all-glass variety) along in front, with the right end of one practically blocking the shop door; at the end of the shop was the dispensing screen, with a curtain hiding the back shop, which was two steps lower than the shop itself. The customer was thus compelled practically to worm his way inside, and then the only display to attract his buying propensities were the two shallow all-glass counters over which he was served. There were obviously no drawers in the counters and no space for a till, the latter being fixed behind the dispensing screen. Needless to say, the shop was by a bus terminus, which resulted in the fatal "bunching," so that the perfumes and similar lines shown in the side cases of the dispensing screen were scarcely ever inspected. Diagram No. 4 shows the same as it now is. First, the window enclosures were deepened, the panels of the doors taken out and clear glass inserted, thus utilising them as showcases for the left wall as well as window display. The drug fitting, all-glass counters and dispensing screen were then removed and an ordinary serving counter placed a little in front of the site of the old dispensing screen. On a level with the front of this and up to the back-end of the right wall is the drug fitting, while from the right end of this along the whole length of the wall is a wall showcase. An upright silent sales-



LAYOUT No. 4

man on castors in the front angle of the enclosures completes the arrangement, as shown. The dispensing screen is completely omitted since all compounding is done behind in the "back shop." The result was highly praised by both the chemist and his customers, and more than paid for itself in a very short while.—*UBIQUE* (8/1).

A PHARMACY BOARD PROPOSED

Memorandum (slightly abridged) upon the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts and their Administration presented to the Departmental Committee on the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts by the late Sir William Glyn-Jones on October 4, 1926

WHETHER the law contained in the Statutes mentioned requires amendment or not, it most certainly needs codifying. Pharmaceutical legislation from the outset in 1851 has on every occasion been very much a matter of compromise between differing views and conflicting interests. There have been those who believe that the one thing necessary in the interest of the welfare and safety of the public was to provide a body of properly educated and suitably trained men to dispense and supply potent medicines and poisonous substances, and to leave to the discretion of each person so qualified the question of what precaution he should take relating to labels, containers, storage, and mechanical devices so as to reduce the risk of accident or mistake. On the other hand there have been those who regard the restriction of the supply of such medicines to any class of persons as creating an undesirable monopoly, and they have pinned their faith to regulations providing mechanical precautions and going to the length of detailing the method in which hinges should be attached to poison cupboards. Another difficulty which has presented itself to those who have attempted legislation on the subject is that it has always been difficult to reconcile the interests of medical men with those of pharmacists.

Again, it has not been easy to impose adequate restrictions upon the sale and dispensing of some potent substances used in medicine without unduly hampering the legitimate use of such substances for purposes other than medicinal. There is need for such a standard of skill and qualification on the part of the pharmacist as will enable him to act efficiently and with safety as the provider and dispenser of all the material needed by the medical man for diagnosis and treatment, and to be a safe person to entrust with the sale to the public of poisonous substances for which they may have legitimate need. There has been and is a difficulty in providing that the vocation shall be sufficiently lucrative and attractive to ensure an adequate number of suitable entrants. These conflicting interests which have influenced legislation have also affected the making by the Pharmaceutical Society of the various regulations which by statute they have been required to make in reference to the scope and character of the qualifying examinations, the curricula and practical training required therefor and to the storing and dispensing of poisons. What are called respectively the professional and commercial elements in the Society have always been more or less in conflict.

The Statutes Examined

An examination of the various statutes and the history of the attempt at legislation show that from the outset there has been difficulty in defining the functions for which the pharmacist was to be trained and qualified. The founders of the Pharmaceutical Society, when they initiated their earlier Bills, only regarded the regulating of sale (as distinct from dispensing) of poisons as incidental to their protection. They were more concerned to provide an adequately trained body of persons qualified as efficient pharmacists. In 1858 there was a demand for safeguards from the misuse, by accident or design, of poison. The Pharmacy Act of 1868 was an attempt to meet not only this demand, but also to some extent the aspirations of the Society. Section 17, dealing with the labelling of poisons and registration of sales, was obviously grafted into the structure of the Society's Bill. The procedure for the enforcement of its provisions differs from that provided for dealing with offences against other sections of the Act. This and other differences between it and other sections have been a fruitful source of difficulty

in the interpretation and administration of the Act. The Act of 1868 was of a patchwork character, and even for meeting the conditions existing at that time it was makeshift. It is unreasonable to expect that after nearly sixty years it should meet present-day needs. An exhaustive examination of the whole position has been overlong delayed, and it is to be hoped that this inquiry will completely cover the whole field. Until this is done we shall always be subject to hurried, panicky, piecemeal legislation and regulations.

It should be decided whether there is in connection with the science and art of medicine need for a separate class of persons, constituting a profession allied with medicine, whose functions would be the manufacture and supply, including dispensing, of *materia medica*, by which I mean all the material used by the medical profession for purposes of diagnosis and treatment. If there is need of such a class of persons, what is to be their sphere of work, and should that work be confined to persons registered as having given evidence of their fitness and qualification for it? Can the position of those to be engaged in that work be made sufficiently remunerative and attractive to justify the expenditure of the necessary time and money on the part of those who are to qualify for it? If for the purpose of medicine such a class is needed, they are obviously the people to entrust with the retailing of poisons. On the other hand, can it be said that here, unlike other countries abroad, for the purposes of the practice of medicine there is no need for such a separate class or profession as pharmacists? Is the medical practitioner able and willing to undertake all the duties of the pharmacist, including pharmaceutical research, standardisation, both chemical and physiological, as well as the dispensing of the medicines which he and other physicians prescribe? If so, the course which the Pharmaceutical Society and the leaders in pharmacy are now following had better be abandoned. In that case there would remain the need for the provision of an adequate number of persons with sufficient knowledge and integrity to make them safe retailers of poisons.

Pharmacy and poison laws in this country will never be satisfactory until these main principles are settled. In my opinion, in the interests of the community and to assist in the advance in the science and practice of medicine, there is an amount of specialised work to be done which will justify the existence of a separate pharmaceutical profession, the members of which will need a fairly liberal general education, and will require a knowledge of and training in several sciences to the extent possessed by the holders of University science degrees. The Report of the Advisory Committee on Medical and Allied Services presided over by Lord Dawson of Penn indicates directions in which the services of such persons might with advantage be utilised. To such persons exclusively should be entrusted the control of "chemists' shops," where alone, subject to exceptions to meet emergencies or the needs of sparsely populated areas, physicians' prescriptions should be dispensed and potent drugs and dangerous poisons sold by retail. A lower standard of qualification should be provided for those who act as assistants. If it is decided that medical men and their assistants are to undertake pharmaceutical duties, the problem is a different one. The General Medical Council in that case should be responsible for pharmacy as part of the functions of their own profession. All that would then be needed would be the provision of a sufficient number of persons who could be safely entrusted with the retailing of poisons. For these persons a much lower standard of

qualification would, I think, suffice. The following criticisms are by no means a reflection upon the Pharmaceutical Society or its leaders, past or present.

TITLES.—The law needs tightening up. None of the titles reserved by Sec. 12 of the Act of 1852 and also Secs. 1 and 15 of the Act of 1868, including "pharmacist," can be used by unregistered persons, and yet such persons may keep open shop having all the appearances of a chemist's shop and call it a "pharmacy." Some amendment akin to that in Sec. 18 (2) of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Northern Ireland), making it an offence to apply misleading signs or titles to the business or place of business, is required. Whilst the Pharmacy Act of 1868 prohibits the use by persons not registered under the Act of the title of "chemist," the Pharmaceutical Society, who alone can take proceedings, have never interfered with the use of that title by persons who did not at the same time keep an open shop.

SELLING POISONS.—In 1890 (the Pharmaceutical Society v. Wheeldon) it was held that an unqualified assistant could not sell a "poison" if his employer did not "personally supervise the sale." Whilst many pharmacists at the time objected to the decision, it seems sound sense that if the thing sold is of such a nature as justifies it being included in the Schedule of Poisons, it should only be sold by or under the direct supervision of the qualified person.

KEEPING OPEN SHOP.—It should be made quite clear what is meant by this phrase. It does, I think, include, and should include, the owner of the business, whether he takes any part in conducting it or not. He is the person who has power to keep it open or close it. Lord Justice Bramwell (Pharmaceutical Society v. London and Provincial Supply Co., 1880) said that where a shop was owned by a limited company the directors or managers keep it open. It should be placed beyond doubt that a person who is not registered and who orders or directs the operations essential for keeping open a shop, though he may not be the owner and does not with his own hands sell a poison, commits an offence. In Sec. 3 of the 1908 Act the expression "carrying on the business" is used, as also is the phrase "the business is *bona fide* conducted."

RETAILING.—The difficulty of differentiating between retailing and wholesaling was discussed in the memorandum submitted by the Pharmaceutical Society to the Privy Council upon the subject of the Northern Ireland Bill, which memorandum I respectfully suggest the Committee should see. For the purposes of Secs. 1 and 15 and Sec. 17 of the 1868 Act as well as the Dangerous Drugs Act and its Regulations, "retailing" and "wholesaling" need to be clearly defined. As the phraseology stands, the Act is not, and, I think, could not be, strictly administered.

DISPENSING AND COMPOUNDING.—These terms need to be defined and differentiated.

THE BUSINESS OF PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST OR CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.—The attention of the Committee should be drawn to the fact that unqualified persons are not in terms prohibited from "carrying on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist," yet express permission is given in the 1908 Act, Sec. 3, to corporate bodies in certain circumstances to do so, as also to qualified owners of branch shops. No definition of what constitutes the business of a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist is given. It is the selling or "keeping open shop" for the sale of poisons which is prohibited under the 1868 Act. It would appear that the business of a chemist and druggist constitutes something more than that. Sec. 3 of the 1868 Act refers to those who "carried on the business of a chemist and druggist in the keeping of open shop for the compounding of prescriptions of duly qualified medical practitioners." The description of the business of a chemist and druggist in the Apothecaries' Act, 1815, is much more comprehensive, and, I think, more accurate. It is "the trade or business of a chemist and druggist, in the buying, preparing, compounding, dispensing, and vending drugs, medicines, and medicinal compounds, wholesale and retail." The phrase "keeping open shop for the sale of poisons" is, I think, too narrow. There are important functions apart from the handling of the substances at present scheduled as

poisons which should be restricted to pharmacists. What is needed is that the Legislature should decide what constitutes the business of a "chemist and druggist" as distinct from other businesses and then prohibit its being undertaken by others than pharmacists. This provides, I think, the greatest difficulty with which the Committee is faced, but it is fundamental, and its solution is essential if satisfactory legislation is to be obtained. It will necessitate the recognition of vested interests which will be bitterly opposed by many if not by the majority of pharmacists, but they must be prepared to make concessions to those interests if the future of their calling is to be secured.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE KEEPING OR SELLING OF POISONS.—The Act constitutes the Society as the only body which can make these regulations or after they are made enforce them. It was many years after the passing of the Act that these regulations were made. Seeing that they had to be approved by the members of the Society in general meeting, it is a wonder they were ever made. Regulations as to selling are not difficult to make, or enforce, but the making of regulations as to the storing and keeping is a more difficult matter, and in the absence of a power of entry and inspection it is impossible to enforce them. I have never been able to understand what is meant by "each poison" being kept "on one or other" of three systems. What is meant by "each" poison, and must one of the systems be adopted and adhered to for each poison, or can the same poison be kept at the same or differing times on two or all three systems? In actual practice the three systems overlap.

COMPOUNDING MEDICINES OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA EXCEPT ACCORDING TO THE FORMULAS OF THE SAID PHARMACOPEIA.—No one, as far as I know, has decided what this means. Whatever it means I have never known of its enforcement. Certainly, as far as my memory serves, it has been a dead letter. Does compounding here mean the making of Pharmacopoeia preparations or the mixing of one B.P. preparation with another, i.e., dispensing them? If it is the act of wrongful compounding which is the offence, it would be most difficult to obtain evidence as to who compounded it. In view of the requirements of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, this provision might well be deleted from the Pharmacy Act.

PENALTY FOR BREACH OF SEC. 15.—This is in England and Wales an irreducible £5 penalty recoverable only by the Society as a debt in the County Court. The amount is too great in the case of technical offences, and too little in the case of serious or continued or repeated offences. Payment of the amount before action or before hearing avoids all publicity.

REGULATIONS IMPOSED BY SEC. 17 UPON THE SALE OF POISONS.—The phraseology of this Section has been repeatedly and justly criticised. It requires recasting after the Schedule of Poisons has been revised and the various preparations included in that Schedule have been reclassified.

THE SCHEDULE OF POISONS.—When the purpose of the Schedule is considered together with the effects of placing a preparation in one or other of the two parts of the Schedule, the principle upon which it is framed, if such there be, requires radical alteration. In my opinion, its place should be taken by a much more extensive and detailed list of potent drugs and dangerous substances, only to some of which should the description "Poison" apply. They should be so marked in the Schedule as to show which of varying regulations as to storing and selling should apply to them. As at present framed the difficulties of interpretation are almost insurmountable, and some of the classifications are such that when they are capable of clear interpretations a strict adherence to the interpretation results in absurdities. I have never found satisfactory answers to the following questions:—

- (1) What is a "preparation" and what is the difference between "a preparation of" and "a preparation containing"?
- (2) What exactly is an "alkaloid" and what a "poisonous" alkaloid?
- (3) What is a "derivative"?

Notwithstanding the resulting length of the Schedule, each substance and compound should as far as possible be separately designated. The facility with which changes can be made in the Schedule makes it possible to provide such a Schedule in detail. Each entry could be so marked as to show how it should be labelled—how it should be stored and in what form and under what restrictions it should be sold.

DISCIPLINARY POWERS.—The Society is able to remove any member from the Society who has been guilty of any act or conduct contrary to or subversive of the interests of the Society or of violation of its laws and regulations, but it has no power to remove anyone from the Register of those qualified to act as chemists or druggists or pharmaceutical chemists. The 1868 Act, Sec. 26, gives power to the Privy Council to direct that the name of any person who is convicted of any offence against that Act which in their opinion renders him unfit to be on the Register be erased from the Register.

THE CENTRAL AUTHORITY FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ACTS.—The Committee's decision in regard to this must, I think, have a material bearing upon their consideration of all the other paragraphs of their terms of reference, particularly in regard to paragraphs 2 and 3. In general terms the present authority may be said to be a Pharmaceutical Society acting under the supervision of the Privy Council, or rather subject to the veto of the Privy Council. The Society is a body dependent for its existence upon the voluntary support of its members. It is governed by a Council of twenty-one, all elected by the members of the Society—together with the whole body of members assembled in annual or special meetings. Members of the Council are responsible only to their constituents to whom they owe their election to office, and unless they retain the support of a sufficient number of the members to secure their re-election they go out of office. The objects of the Society upon which it appeals for membership are set out in the Charter. The Charter was confirmed by the Act of 1852. The Society by that Act was made the examining and registering body for the purposes of the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists. The Act of 1868 gave to the Society relatively the same powers, responsibilities and duties in regard to the administration of that Act. For good or ill the interests of the public and those who were not members of the Society were much more affected by that Act than they were by the 1852 Act, and the Society's functions became vastly more important.

That upon the whole and in all circumstances they have been well performed cannot, I think, be denied. For over eighty years the Society has at considerable cost to itself administered the Pharmacy Acts better, I think, than they could have been administered by any existing body or Government department, seeing that there has been no such department which has possessed the necessary technical knowledge and experience. In so doing the Society has rendered a material service to the State. Nevertheless, it is practically certain the Legislature starting *de novo* would not entrust a body so constituted with such large powers. It cannot, I think, be denied that a body consisting of members who have voluntarily joined it largely for the protection of their trade and professional interests, governed by a council elected only by those members, is not suitable to act as an examining, registering, prosecuting, and rule-making authority. There must always be at least a suspicion of partisanship. Using an analogy, the Society has had to act as both the General Medical Council and the British Medical Association of Pharmacy.

In my opinion, the establishment of a Board of Pharmacy with, generally speaking, somewhat similar powers and duties to those possessed by the G.M.C. and the Dental Board is required. That Board, though not itself examining, would control the standard of training and examinations. It would make such regulations as are necessary for governing the storage and sale of poisons and the performance of the functions of the pharmacist. It would frame the Schedule of Poisons, and be the prosecuting authority for the enforcement of the provisions of the Pharmacy Acts and the Regu-

lations made thereunder. If such a body existed, it would be possible to make provision for needed disciplinary powers over those who are registered, and such a Board should be mainly composed of pharmacists. The whole Board should be appointed by the Government. It might be well to arrange that some of the members should be the nominees of the Pharmaceutical Society, the General Medical Council and the Universities. The by-laws and regulations made by the Board would be subject to the approval of the Privy Council. The Pharmaceutical Society would conduct examinations as also would any University where a curriculum and examination satisfactory to the Board of Pharmacy were provided. The expenses of the Board of Pharmacy could be met out of registration fees.

Proposed Powers of the Pharmaceutical Society

If these changes were made, the Pharmaceutical Society would be free to protect and enhance the interests of its members, without the limitations at present imposed upon it as a body possessing statutory powers to be exercised primarily in the interest of the public as a whole. Such a change would make possible a fusion of the Society, the Retail Pharmacists' Union and the Chemists' Defence Association, should the members of these respective bodies desire it. If by central authority is meant the Department of the Government under whose aegis the actual administering authority is to work, it appears to me that the Privy Council, as in the case of medicine and dentistry, is the appropriate body. That department is in a position to focus the opinions of all the Government departments and it has the advantage that its jurisdiction extends to Scotland.

Assuming that the powers of the Society are left much as they are, there is need for a change in its constitution and form of government. When the Society received its Charter in 1843 it consisted of a few hundred members in the main residing in London and its vicinity. The Charter and by-laws provided for an elected Council, but the body of members assembled in annual or general meetings had very large powers in approving or vetoing the decisions of the Council. When its by-laws and regulations affected its members only, and when the number and distribution of its members made it possible for the general body of members to attend a meeting and vote thereat, it was possibly a suitable form of government. In size of membership and in the extent of its powers and functions it has obviously outgrown its original constitution and form of government. It is clear that the conduct of the affairs of a Society with a membership of between 15,000 and 20,000 scattered from John o' Groats to Lands End cannot be appropriately entrusted to a general meeting of those members. It has so been proved in the history of the Society. What transpired when the by-laws relating to apothecaries' assistants were made showed the unsuitability of the machinery for the making of by-laws and regulations affecting the interests of persons other than pharmacists. Had it been left to the members of the Society they would long ago have changed their constitution if they could have done so without an Act of Parliament. At the present time branch meetings of the Society are, at the instigation of the Council, considering what changes in this respect should be made. The matter would be of importance if it were only affairs solely affecting the interests of its members which were involved. The same machinery, however, has to be employed in the making of the by-laws and regulations under the Pharmacy Acts which affect the community as a whole, and have the force of an Act of Parliament. These have to receive the sanction of the rank and file of the members of the Society in meeting assembled. I have been unable to cover the whole field of the Committee's inquiry, but hope that between this memorandum and that submitted by the Pharmaceutical Society upon the subject of the North of Ireland Bill, the principal points have been dealt with.

Is it possible to assume that even more drastic and revolutionary changes in the exercise of pharmacy and the sale of poisons were contemplated by the Departmental Committee, changes which would have swept away the measure of self-government we possess and placed pharmacy under the control of an extraneous body?—*EDITOR.*

Trade Notes

SULPHUR AND YEAST TABLETS is a new line offered by Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Hanover Street, Liverpool.

BRITISH FELSOL Co., LTD., 15 Caroline Street, London, W.C.1, make an announcement regarding the composition of their asthma remedy on another page of this issue.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Southall Brothers & Barclay, Ltd., have sent us a sample of A.1 Norwegian cod-liver oil. The product, which is of the best quality, is of pleasing external appearance, and, on tasting, was found to be palatable.

ELECTRIC COMBS.—The White Manufacturing Co., through the medium of Tibo Products (International), Ltd., Audrey House, Ely Place, London, E.C.1, are shortly placing on the market a new handbag size of their electric comb.

WIGGLESWORTH, LTD., manufacturing chemists, Westhoughton, Lancs, advertise in this issue sulphur tablets which they claim will find favour with adults and children on account of the ingredients, while in depressed trade areas the price factor will prove an important sales-aid.

SHALIMAR HAIR CREAM.—Dubarry et Cie, 81 Brompton Road, London, S.W., are packing their Shalimar hair cream in one of the most attractive containers for this class of preparation at present on the market. The pyramid-shaped bottle has a gilt screw-cap, and is not easily knocked over. The cream is available in the oily and non-oily varieties.

THE BOAT RACE.—Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1, invite chemists who would care to see the boat race from the new Bemax factory at Hammersmith to communicate with them. As is well known, the company are the distributors of this vitamin product, in connection with which there is a bonus offer available until the end of the current month.

LAMPLough's PYRETIC SALINE.—Proprietary Articles, Ltd., 16 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W., announce that the goodwill, trade marks and rights of Lamplough's Pyretic Saline will be offered for sale by public auction on April 1 (unless sold by private treaty). Some details are given in the advertisement pages and further particulars may be obtained on application to the auctioneers or the solicitors at the addresses given.

IMPROVED CHEMICAL FOOD.—C. Tolkien & Co., Ltd., Remogen Works, Silsden, Yorks, have sent us a sample of their improved chemical food, which is prepared with colloidal iron. The inky flavour characteristic of Dr. Parrish's syrup is absent from this preparation, which is extremely palatable, having a cherry flavour. It is packed in 3oz., 6oz., and 12oz. bottles, and plenty of attractive show material is available.

GENOZO BRAND TOOTHPASTE.—In the advertisement pages this week is an open letter to chemists from Genatosan, Ltd., Loughborough, who call attention to the fact that Genozo sales are confined to those entitled to sell "known, admitted and approved" remedies. No stamped packing of this preparation is available, therefore it is not sold by hairdressers and general stores. Chemists are invited to write for particulars of the advantageous terms which have been introduced.

SELL'S TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES.—The forty-fifth issue of Sell's "Directory of Registered Telegraphic Addresses" has been recently published by Business Dictionaries, Ltd., 8 and 9 Johnson's Court, London, E.C.4. The latest edition (1930) contains over 100,000 names of firms grouped by name, telegraphic address and order of trade under some 3,500 trade headings. A list of Stock Exchange members, London and provincial, and of newspapers and periodicals is included. A section of the volume is devoted to the enumeration of banks, customs, steamship and forwarding agents in the United States,

and another to exporters in the British Dominions and foreign countries.

VENTRICULIN.—Parke, Davis & Co., Beak Street, London, W., have recently introduced a desiccated stomach extract under the name of Ventriculin. This product is the result of researches carried out by them in conjunction with the Simpson Memorial Institute for Medical Research of the University of Michigan, where every batch is tested before being issued for sale. Ventriculin is issued in vials of 10 gm., equivalent to 120 gm. of fresh stomach tissue, and the contents of two or three vials daily are sufficient to bring about a rapid remission in cases of pernicious anaemia. The product is insoluble in water, but can be taken in suspension, being much more palatable than liver extract. Ventriculin is a dry granular product, and is non-hygroscopic and stable. It is supplied in boxes of 12 vials.

Trade-Mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1930, p. 341.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," February 26, 1930.)

"CANOVE"; for india-rubber sponge substitutes (40). By Canove Société Anonyme de Nouveautés en Caoutchouc, 64 Avenue du Général Michel Bizot, Paris. 509,821.
"HAROPIA"; for a hair preparation (48). By F. Abraham, 58 Lansdowne Place, Hove, Sussex. 501,415.
"DENTILINE"; for artificial teeth cleaner (48). By Eucryl, Ltd., 5 Oakley Road, Shirley, Southampton. 505,551.
"ODO SAWURUMA"; for goods for export (48). By S. C. Clark & Co., Ltd., 20 and 21 Laurence Pountney Lane, London, E.C.4. 509,000.

"RAZVITE"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By R. De Wandre, 126 Rue Henry Litoff, Bois-Colombes (Department de la Seine), France. 509,680.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," March 5, 1930.)

"OPACITIN"; for chemicals (1). By Bush, Beach & Gent, Ltd., Marlow House, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3. 507,594. (Associated.)

"MIRTIS"; for chemicals (1) and for photographic paper (39); "SUBITEX"; for photographic paper (39). By Union Chimique Belge Société Anonyme, 61 Avenue Louise, Brussels, Belgium. 509,968/969/970. (Associated.)

Heraldic shield design with four symbolic figures; also design and word "EUREKA"; for agricultural chemicals (2). By Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd., 51 Newland, Lincoln. 498,390/391. (Associated.)

"PERFECTOL" on triangular base; for fertilisers and disinfectants (2). By E. Newton & Co., 15 Holt Street, Birmingham. 498,673.

"TOMOX"; for compound fertilisers (2). By C. L. Curtis, Brooklands, London Road, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire. 509,732.

Circular design showing snake coiled round a human arm; for soaps (3) and (47), and for toilet soaps and tooth powder (48). By Cooper McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Ravens Lane, Berkhamsted, Herts. 502,497/498/499. (Associated.)

"CRIMSON COMET"; for tonic medicines (3). By Roberts & Co. (Chemists), Ltd., 2 Rupert Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1. 507,757.

"VITASTOL"; "MYOL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., 37 Station Street, Nottingham. 508,435; 508,774.

"ST. GELLÉRT" with oval design depicting two men; for medicated mud (3). By Szent Gellert Gyogyszertér, Es Szálló, 1 Szent Gellert ter, Budapest, Hungary. 507,866.

"COMAX"; for cough medicines, etc. (3). By The Millbrook Pharmacy, Ltd., 263 Millbrook Road, Southampton. 508,100.

"KANDILAX"; for all goods (3). By Thompson & Capper Wholesale, Ltd., Manesty Buildings, College Lane, Liverpool. 508,843.

"ESTOMON"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Naamlooze Vennootschap Organon Tot Bereiding Van Orgaan-preparaten Op Wetenschappelijken Grondslag, Kloosterstraat, Oss, Holland. 508,922.

Deaths

BARRADELL.—At his residence, 38 Platt Lane, Rusholme, on March 13, Mr. John T. Barradell, chamois leather manufacturer, 22 Blackfriars Street, Manchester, aged fifty-eight.

FISHER.—At Glengyle, Abbey Park Place, Dunfermline, recently, Mr. John Hutchison Fisher, Ph.C. Mr. Fisher, who passed the Major examination in 1878, carried on business at Dunfermline for a long period. He is survived by a son and six daughters.

MASON.—At 49 Grange Road, Southport, on March 4, Mr. Herbert Mason, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-nine.

NICHOLS.—At Honolulu, Hawaii, on February 21, Dr. William H. Nichols, aged seventy-eight. The late

Dr. Nichols was one of the most distinguished chemists in the United States, and during his lifetime had been honoured with many degrees from international scientific bodies. In 1870 he founded his own chemical business, which was later incorporated as the Nichols Chemical Company. In 1899 he established the General Chemical Company, which took over the chemical departments of the former company, and was the new firm's president until 1907. He was also prominently associated with many other chemical and banking concerns, and was chosen as president of the American Chemical Society on its incorporation in 1918. He was also acting president of the International Congress of Applied Chemistry at its eighth triennial meeting at Washington in 1912, on which occasion he welcomed a large contingent of chemists of international reputation. In 1904-05 he was president of the Society of Chemical Industry. Following his death, Elmer E. Brown, chancellor of New York University, paid deep tribute to Dr. Nichols's character, achievements, and his devotion to the university, dwelling especially on the period last year when he filled the rôle of acting chancellor, in spite of personal sorrow.

ORTON.—At Bangor, on April 16, Mr. Kennedy Joseph Previté Orton, Ph.D., F.I.C., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Wales, aged fifty-seven.

TOY.—At "Birchfield," West Bank Avenue, Derby, on March 12, Elizabeth Claypole, wife of Mr. Hubert G. Toy, chemist and druggist, secretary, Derbyshire Pharmaceutical Committee.

WEST.—On March 10, Mr. Kenneth Ray West, chemist and druggist (Hawes & West, chemists, 37 St. James's Square, Bath), aged twenty-six. Mr. West entered into partnership last October with Mr. J. G. H. Hawes, chemist and druggist, whose pharmacy was described and illustrated in *THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST*, 1924, II, 21. He leaves a widow. Mr. Hawes and Mr. W. H. Hallett represented the Bath and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society at the funeral, which took place at the Old Parish Church, Clevedon, on March 13; and among the numerous floral tributes was one from the Branch.

WINGROVE.—At Dean Cottage, Chalfont St. Giles, on March 6, Mr. William Stephen Wingrove, father of Mrs. F. A. Lawman, aged sixty-nine.

YOUNG.—At 61 St. John Street, Whithorn, on March 9, Mr. Alexander Young, chemist and druggist, aged forty-nine.



DR. W. H. NICHOLS

Personalities

COUNCILLOR J. S. SNELL, chemist and druggist, Accrington, who has been elected Mayor of the borough, has two retail businesses locally, and is also a director of J. M. Fairbairn, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Blackburn. Mr. Snell was for several years president of the Accrington and District Pharmaceutical Association, and is chairman of the Lancashire County Pharmaceutical Committee, representing that body on the Joint Services Subcommittee. He is a foundation member of Accrington Rotary Club, and as a freemason is connected with Equality and Starkie Lodges. He is greatly interested in football, cricket, tennis, golf and swimming. Elected a member of the Town Council in 1919, Mr. Snell is senior in length of service, and is chairman of the Public Library and Baths Committee. He is also on several other committees and Accrington District Gas and Water Board. Mr. Snell was welcomed as Mayor of the borough on taking his seat on the bench for the first time on March 19. The Accrington "Observer" of March 15 contains a eulogistic note of the new Mayor's public career, with portraits.



MR. J. S. SNELL

ALDERMAN JOHN HENRY WEBB, chemist and druggist (Wootton & Webb, Ltd., Wootton), is president-elect of Luton Rotary Club.

Apprenticed to the late Mr. Peter Wootton (whose son, the late Mr. Alfred C. Wootton, Ph.C., was at one time Editor of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*), Mr. Webb passed the Minor examination in 1881. Seven years later he was a partner in the firm, and on the death of Mrs. Peter Wootton in 1911 he became the sole proprietor. Associated with him in the business at the present time are his son, Mr. F. H. Webb, chemist and druggist, and daughter, Miss Evelyn Webb, who is secretary to the company. Alderman Webb was the first chairman of the Bedfordshire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, and holds the office again this year. Among other offices held by him are membership of the Bedfordshire Insurance Committee (since its inception), president of Luton Waller Street Wesleyan Church Brotherhood and circuit steward. For several years he was president of the Luton and District Chamber of Trade.



MR. J. H. WEBB

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

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A/173.	Fermentol	L/183.	Mealactin
		B/173.	Watson's stramonium cigarettes

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

Apprenticeship

is apparently receiving from Leicester chemists that serious consideration which the subject merits (*C. & D.*, March 15, p. 317), and I am hopeful that fuller details of the new scheme adopted at a recent meeting may be published for the help and guidance of those of us who are equally concerned about existing shortcomings in the system of shop training. The snare of part-time classes seems to be avoided by the Leicester scheme, and it is wisely arranged that the entire course of training shall extend over a period of four years. Much of the prevailing trouble is probably due to the wrong impression, created by the original draft of the Pharmaceutical Society's requirements, that an apprenticeship need not last longer than two years; and a clear understanding of the insufficiency of such a short period of shop training should go far towards remedying deficiencies which have been pointed out by the Government visitors to the pharmaceutical examinations. Presumably, the Leicester scheme makes provision for some kind of supervision of the training given in shops; but one would like to have definite information on this point. It is not sufficient to make perfect arrangements on paper and leave it to chance whether or not the apprentice master fulfils his obligations.

It is Disturbing

to find members of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council lending support to the entirely wrong notion that the business interests of chemists and druggists are outside the concern of the Society; and I am wondering to what extent the apparent weaknesses suggested in your recent election thoughts (p. 326) may be due to divided allegiance on the part of individuals who occupy more than one representative position. My doubts on this point have been revived by your report of the election meeting (p. 321) at which Messrs. Melhuish and Keall appear to have talked as though our business interests could only be safeguarded by the Union to the Executive of which they were seeking re-election. As emphasised lately, however, by Mr. J. Rutherford Hill (*C. & D.*, February 22, p. 215), it is quite a mistake to imagine that the judgment in the *Jenkin v. Pharmaceutical Society* case narrowed in any way the powers of the Society in the direction of protecting those who carry on the business of chemists and druggists. It was on grounds of expediency, Mr. Hill rightly insisted, and not because it was *ultra vires*, that certain functions of the Society had been allowed to be taken up by another body. He added that it was this condition of two entirely separate and independent bodies, composed largely of the same persons and dealing separately with matters of common interest, that made the question of co-ordination in pharmaceutical organisation so important. It might further be suggested that it is hardly seemly for the same persons to occupy so-called executive positions on the two bodies.

Trade Interests

are as much the concern of the Pharmaceutical Society as ever they were, and the Council of that body would be guilty of a grave dereliction of duty if, since the date of the *Jenkin* test case, the interests of pharmacists had been left out of consideration altogether, as suggested by one of your correspondents (*C. & D.*, March 15, p. 337). Let me quote from the Order of the High Court what was declared not to be within the objects or purposes of the Society to undertake or perform:—
 “(1) To regulate the hours of business of members of the defendant Society; (2) to regulate the wages and conditions of employment as between masters and their employees who are members of the defendant Society; (3) to regulate the prices at which members shall sell their goods; and (4) to insure and to effect insurances of members of the Society against errors, neglect and misconduct of employees, and against fire, burglary, damage to plate-glass, and generally against

insurable risks, or to spend any part of its funds upon the promotion, establishment and work of the Industrial Council Committee for the drug trade or industry.” If words mean anything, there is nothing in what I have quoted to justify any contention that the Pharmaceutical Society is precluded from devoting proper attention to trade matters affecting the business of chemists and druggists. It is to be feared, however, that there is some force in what your correspondent states regarding the reception accorded to references to anything about shop work at meetings of some of the Society's Branches, and it is probably to this narrow and incorrect interpretation of the Society's powers that the feebleness and inutility of many of the Branches is due.

Among the Chemical Elements

there is none more weird than phosphorus. When it first revealed itself to inquiring mankind with the name of “the light-bearer” it, at the same time, created much obscurity as to who was the midwife to bring it forth. When “on its own” it has not been much better than will-o'-the-wisp; and has led many folk into morasses of varying degrees of trouble. Some day a philosopher will attempt an essay on the behaviourism of the elements; phosphorus will provide him with an intriguing subject. Has phosphorus any value as a medicinal agent? is a question which the present generation may ask without attaching any more importance to it than a feeling that the reply will involve merely references to phosphoric acid and the organo-phosphoric compounds. But the two preceding generations will call to mind the great vogue preparations of free phosphorus had in their younger days. This fashion has altogether faded away, and the employment of phosphorus pills and similar articles is, to us, only a remembrance. Indeed, after two-and-a-half centuries we are in precisely the same frame of mind as Hanckwitz when he wrote his “*Historia Phosphori et Fama*,” in which he said: “Whether the Phosphorus Chemicus be good for something in physick is yet a secret; many learned great men, that have not too great faith in chemistry, hold it only for a curiosity, and say, if the chymists had not found out the Phosphorus, they would have had but little or nothing new to show that is extraordinary.”

There Were Five Men

more or less closely associated in the discovery of phosphorus, namely, Brandt, Kunckel, Kraft, Boyle and Hanckwitz. The late Mr. Wootton, in his “*Chronicles of Pharmacy*,” has given a good account of the several parts they played (he includes a portrait of Kunckel). As this is the tercentenary year of the birth of Kunckel we should not overlook other matters which entitle him to a prominent place in the calendar of chemists and apothecaries. Johann Kunckel was the son of an alchemist, and became, after an apprenticeship with his father, chemist and pharmacist under the Dukes Charles and Henry of Lauenburg, and then took charge of the laboratory, at Dresden, of the Elector of Saxony. He spent some time teaching chemistry at the University of Wittenberg, which then had considerable fame as a school of medicine. In 1679 Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg, invited him to take charge of his laboratory and glassworks; and nine years later he was brought to Stockholm by Charles XI, who made him a member of the Council of Mines and gave him the title of Baron von Lowenstein. Kunckel was probably the first to experiment with phosphorus as a medicine. In his pamphlet on phosphorus he treats particularly of his “luminous pills”; this work appeared in 1678 with the title of “*Oeffentliche Zuschrift vom Phosphor Mirabile und dessen leuchtenden Wunder-pilulen*.” It was in his “*Laboratorium Chymicum*,” published after his death, that he related the account of his connection with the discovery of phosphorus. Kunckel was the discoverer of the method of manufacturing ruby glass by means of the purple of Cassius; he also made many contributions to the knowledge of fermentation and of essential oils, and was the first to observe the presence of stearoptenes in them. The discovery of nitrous ether is due to him. Kunckel was eminently a practical chemist.



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Editorial Article

The Report

THE long awaited Report of the Departmental Committee on the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts, appointed July 17, 1926, has at last been published (Cmd. 3512, price 1s.). The first impression produced by a perusal of this Report is one of sorrow coupled with regret that it should have been found necessary to suggest such drastic alterations in the existing pharmaceutical legislation, while acknowledging that the present system has worked satisfactorily for over sixty years. It should not have been difficult to suggest means for ensuring the removal of certain defects without proposing the introduction of new machinery designed to disturb the whole foundation of pharmacy—the severance of pharmacy on the one hand and poisons on the other, the essence of the Committee's recommendation, on lines obtaining in New Zealand. While it is proposed that the Pharmaceutical Society shall continue to exercise control over purely pharmacy matters, in some respects with powers of a wider scope, the control of poisons is to be vested in an Advisory Committee (the "Poisons Board") acting under the Home Secretary, on which pharmacists will be represented by five members out of a total of fourteen or possibly eighteen. We are glad to be able to publish in this issue (p. 352) an important document that forms no part of the Committee's report—we refer to the memorandum submitted, at great personal inconvenience, by the late Sir William Glyn-Jones, which we have printed *in extenso* except for the details, sufficiently familiar to pharmacists, of the relevant Acts of Parliament. Many of his suggestions must have made a special appeal to the bureaucratically inclined element on the Committee. Result—a compromise, that is to say, the profession of pharmacy is to continue in the enjoyment of its self-government, but matters pertaining to poisons are to be administered by the Home Secretary. Nevertheless, these considerations afford no explanation of the extraordinary attitude adopted as regards the sale of, presumably, what are now known as agricultural and horticultural poisons and poisonous substances. We have often had occasion to emphasise the evils consequent on the present system of distribution by untrained persons, while reference to the facility with which certain poisons are obtainable is a frequent judicial utterance. Yet, in spite of these reasoned and justifiable demands for a greater degree of control over the sale of these categories of poisons, an even greater laxity is, apparently, to prevail by the abolition of any system of selection in regard to the vendors. With this introduction we may, for the moment, leave this important report for the consideration that it will undoubtedly receive from our readers: there will be ample opportunity for comment and criticism in succeeding issues.

DRAFT PHARMACY AND POISONS BILL

Draft of a Bill to Amend the Law Relating to Pharmacy and Poisons

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART I

PHARMACY

1.—(1) Every person registered as a pharmacist shall, by virtue of being so registered, be a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (in this Act referred to as "the Society"), and the provisions of the Pharmacy Acts and of the Charter of Incorporation of the Society so far as they provide that persons shall become members of the Society by election shall cease to have effect.

(2) Every member of the Society shall, in addition to the fees payable on registration as a pharmacist, pay such fee as may be prescribed by the byelaws of the Society, but not exceeding two pounds, in respect of the retention of his name on the register in any year subsequent to the year in which he first becomes a member of the Society, or, in the case of a person who was a member of the Society immediately before the commencement of this Act, subsequent to the year in which this Act comes into operation.

Different fees may be prescribed under this subsection as regards different classes of members of the Society, and provision may be made by the byelaws of the Society for exempting any class of the said members from liability to pay a fee under this subsection.

(3) If any person, within one month after the date on which payment has been demanded by the Society in such manner as may be prescribed by the byelaws of the Society, fails to pay any retention fee payable by him, the Council may strike his name off the register, but, if either within the year in respect of which the fee is payable or within such longer period as the Council may allow, any person whose name has been so struck off pays to the Society the retention fee, together with such additional sum, if any, by way of penalty for the default, as may be prescribed by the byelaws of the Society, his name shall be restored to the register, and, if the Council so direct, the restoration shall have effect as from the date on which he was struck off.

(4) Any person shall, upon ceasing to be registered as a pharmacist, cease to be a member of the Society.

(5) The register of members of the Society and associates and apprentices or students directed to be kept by section five of the Pharmacy Act, 1852, shall, except in so far as the Council otherwise order, cease to be kept, and so much of the Pharmacy Acts as relates to the keeping of the said register and to the granting by the registrar of certificates of inclusion therein, or of membership of the Society, shall cease to have effect.

(6) In this section and in section 3 of this Act the expression "year" means a period of twelve months beginning on such date as the Council may from time to time determine.

2.—(1) The Privy Council may nominate three persons to be members of the Council of the Society in addition to the persons appointed as members of the Council under the said Charter of Incorporation, and the persons so nominated by the Privy Council shall hold office as members of the Council for such a time as the Privy Council may determine.

(2) A person shall be qualified for nomination under this section as a member of the Council whether he is or is not a member of the Society.

3.—(1) Every person who owns a business comprising the retail sale of drugs shall, if he is an authorised seller of poisons, cause the premises where the business is being carried on to be registered under this section.

(2) An application for registration under this section shall be made in such manner as may be prescribed by byelaws made by the Society, and it shall be the duty of the registrar to keep, in accordance with the provisions of byelaws so made, a register for the purposes of this section (in this Act referred to as "the register of premises") and on payment of such fee as may be so prescribed to enter therein all premises in respect of which an application for registration is duly made.

(3) Where any premises which are required to be registered under this section are not duly registered, it shall not be lawful (notwithstanding anything in this Act) for any poison to be sold on the premises, and if any poison is sold in contravention of this subsection the owner of the business shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of Part II of this Act.

(4) On the first application for registration under this Act, there shall be payable such fee, not exceeding three pounds, as may be prescribed by the byelaws of the Society, and the owner of the business carried on in any premises entered in the register shall pay a fee of the same amount in respect of the retention of the premises on the register of premises in any year subsequent to the year in which he first caused the premises to be registered under this section.

(5) If any person, within one month after the date on which payment has been demanded by the Society in such manner as may be prescribed by the byelaws of the Society, fails to pay any retention fee payable by him under this section, the Council may strike the premises off the register of premises, but if either within the year in respect of which the fee is payable or within such longer period as the Council may allow, the owner of the business carried on in the premises pays to the Society the retention fee, together with such additional sum, if any, by way of penalty for the default, as may be prescribed by the byelaws of the Society, the premises shall be restored to the register, and, if the Council so direct, the restoration shall have effect as from the date on which the premises were struck off.

(6) The registration of any premises under this section shall become void on any change in the ownership of the business carried on therein.

4. Section two of the Pharmacy Act, 1852, shall cease to have effect so far as it requires byelaws of the Society to be confirmed and approved by a special general meeting of the Society.

5.—(1) It shall not be lawful for any person unless he is registered as a pharmaceutical chemist to take or use the title of pharmaceutical chemist or pharmacist, or for any person unless he is registered as a pharmacist to take or use the name or title of chemist and druggist, or of druggist or of pharmacist, or to take or use in connection with the sale of goods by retail the name or title chemist.

(2) It shall not be lawful for any person to take or use or affix to or use in connection with his premises any title or description reasonably calculated to suggest that he or anyone employed in the business carried on in the premises possesses any qualification with respect to the selling, dispensing or compounding of drugs or poisons other than the qualification which he in fact possesses.

(3) If any person acts in contravention of the foregoing provisions of this section he shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, and to a further penalty of five pounds for every day during which the offence continues.

(4) Any penalty recovered in proceedings instituted under this section by, or by the direction of the Society shall, notwithstanding anything contained in any public or other Act, be paid to the Society.

(5) A registered pharmacist carrying on a business which comprises the retail sale of drugs shall be an

authorised seller of poisons within the meaning of this Act if the following conditions are complied with—

(a) in each set of premises where the business is carried on the business must be *bona fide* conducted by the pharmacist himself or some other registered pharmacist; and

(b) the name and certificate of registration of the person by whom the business is so conducted in any premises must be conspicuously exhibited in those premises.

6.—(1) The Committee to be appointed under this section (in this Act referred to as "the Statutory Committee") may, after making inquiry into the case in accordance with the byelaws of the Society, direct the registrar to remove from the register the name of any pharmacist who—

(a) has been convicted of an offence against the Pharmacy Acts; or

(b) has been convicted of any other criminal offence, or been guilty of any misconduct, which, in the opinion of the Statutory Committee, renders him unfit to be on the register.

(2) The Statutory Committee shall cause notice of any direction given by them under this section to be sent to the person to whom it relates by registered letter addressed to him at his address in the register.

(3) The power of the Council of the Society to remove members from the Society and the power of the Privy Council to direct the removal of names from the register shall cease, but nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of sections ten, eleven and twelve of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, with respect to the erasure from the register of names and entries in the cases to which those sections respectively relate.

(4) The Statutory Committee shall consist of five members, of whom one, who shall be a person having practical legal experience, shall be appointed by the Privy Council, and of whom four shall be persons elected by the Council of the Society.

The member appointed by the Privy Council shall be the chairman of the Statutory Committee, and a person may be appointed a member of the Committee whether he is or is not a member of the Society or of the Council of the Society.

7.—(1) If the Statutory Committee think fit in any case so to do, they may, either of their own motion or on the application of the person concerned, direct the registrar to restore to the register any name or entry erased therefrom either without fee or on payment of such fee, not exceeding the registration fee, as may be fixed by the byelaws of the Society:

Provided that, where an appeal to the High Court against the removal of any name from the register has not been allowed by the High Court, a direction under this section in respect of that name shall be of no effect unless approved by the Privy Council.

(2) Any person aggrieved by the refusal of an application for the restoration to the register of a name or entry may, within a period of three months from the date on which notice of the refusal is given to him, appeal against the refusal to the High Court.

8.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, a body corporate carrying on a business which comprises the retail sale of drugs shall be an authorised seller of poisons within the meaning of this Act if the following conditions are complied with:—

(a) the business of the body corporate must, so far as it relates to the keeping, retailing, dispensing and compounding of poisons, be under the control and management of a superintendent who is a registered pharmacist, whose name has been forwarded to the registrar to be entered by him in a register to be kept for that purpose, and who does not act at the time in a similar capacity for any other body corporate; and

(b) in each set of premises where the business is carried on, it must, if not personally conducted by the superintendent, be *bona fide* conducted under the direction of the superintendent by a manager or assistant who is a registered pharmacist; and

(c) where the business is personally conducted in any premises by the superintendent, his certificate of registration must be conspicuously exhibited in those premises, and, where the business is conducted in any premises

by a manager or assistant, his certificate of registration must be conspicuously exhibited in those premises.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in section five of this Act a body corporate which is an authorised seller of poisons may, if the superintendent is a member of the board of directors or other governing body of the body corporate, use the description of chemist and druggist, or of chemist, or of druggist, or of dispensing chemist or of dispensing druggist, and the premises on which the business is carried on may be described as a pharmacy.

(3) If:—

(a) a body corporate which is an authorised seller of poisons has been convicted of an offence against the Pharmacy Acts; or

(b) any director or officer of or other person in the employment of that body—

(i) has been convicted of an offence against the Pharmacy Acts; or

(ii) has been convicted of any other criminal offence, or been guilty of any misconduct, which, in the opinion of the Statutory Committee, renders him, or would if he were a registered pharmacist render him, unfit to be on the register, the Statutory Committee may inquire into the case in accordance with the byelaws of the Society and may, unless the body corporate satisfies them that the act or omission in question was not instigated or connived at by their superintendent or by any of their directors or other officers, direct:—

(i) that the body corporate shall cease to be an authorised seller of poisons and shall cease to be entitled to use any title or description which a body corporate being an authorised seller of poisons is entitled to use;

(ii) that any or all of the premises of the body corporate shall be removed from the register of premises and be disqualified, for such period as may be specified in the direction, from being registered therein.

(4) The Statutory Committee shall cause notice of any direction given by them under this section to be served on the body corporate to which it relates.

9.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, if a registered pharmacist dies while carrying on a business which comprises the retail sale of drugs, any executor, administrator or trustee of his estate who carries on the business after his death in accordance with the conditions hereinafter mentioned shall during the period mentioned in Sub-section (2) of this section, be an authorised seller of poisons within the meaning of this Act and be entitled to use in connection with the business such titles and descriptions as might have been used by the deceased pharmacist.

The said conditions are as follows, that is to say:—

(a) in each set of premises where the business is carried on, the business must be *bona fide* conducted by a registered pharmacist; and

(b) the name and certificate of registration of the person by whom the business is so conducted in any premises must be conspicuously exhibited in those premises.

(2) The period during which an executor, administrator or trustee shall be entitled as aforesaid shall be a period not exceeding five years from the date of the death of deceased pharmacist or such longer period as, on the application of the executor, administrator or trustee, the statutory committee may, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, think fit to direct.

(3) If any such executor, administrator or trustee or any person in his employment:—

(a) has been convicted of an offence against the Pharmacy Acts; or

(b) has been convicted of any other criminal offence, or been guilty of any misconduct, which, in the opinion of the Statutory Committee, renders him, or would if he were a registered pharmacist render him, unfit to be on the register;

the Statutory Committee may inquire into the case in accordance with the byelaws of the Society, and may, unless in the case of an act or omission by a person in his employment the executor, administrator or trustee satisfies them that the act or omission in question was not connived at or instigated by him, direct that he shall cease to be an authorised seller of poisons and cease to

be entitled to use in connection with the business the titles and descriptions which might have been used by the deceased pharmacist.

(4) The Statutory Committee shall cause notice of any direction given by them under this section to be sent to the executor, administrator or trustee by registered letter addressed to him at any one of the premises where the business of the deceased pharmacist is being carried on.

10.—(1) A direction given by the Statutory Committee under this Part of this Act shall not take effect until the expiration of a period of three months from the date on which notice thereof is duly given to or served on the person to whom it relates, or, in a case where there is an appeal against the direction, until the appeal is determined or withdrawn.

(2) Any person aggrieved by any such direction may, at any time within three months from the date on which notice of the direction is given to or served on him, appeal against the direction to the High Court.

(3) On an appeal under this Part of this Act the High Court may give such directions in the matter as they think proper, including directions as to the cost of the appeal, and the order of the High Court shall be final and not subject to appeal to any other court.

(4) Where a direction has been given by the Statutory Committee under this Part of this Act with respect to a pharmacist or an order has been made by the High Court under this Part of this Act on an appeal against any such direction, it shall be the duty of the registrar to make such alterations in the register as are necessary to give effect to the direction or order, and where such a direction has been given with respect to any premises in which a body corporate is carrying on business, the registrar shall strike the premises off the register of premises.

PART II

POISONS

11.—As from the appointed day the provisions of the Arsenic Act, 1851, and the provisions of the Pharmacy Acts relating to the sale and supply of poisons and poisonous substances shall cease to have effect, and in lieu thereof the following provisions of this Part of this Act shall have effect.

12.—(1) For the purposes of this Act, there shall be an Advisory Committee, which shall be called, and is in this Act referred to as, "the Poisons Board."

(2) The Poisons Board shall be constituted in manner provided by the First Schedule to this Act.

(3) The procedure of the Poisons Board shall (subject to any regulations made by the Board with the approval of the Secretary of State) be such as the Board may determine.

13.—(1) The Secretary of State shall as soon as may be after the passing of this Act cause the Poisons Board to prepare and submit to him for his approval a list of the substances which are to be treated as poisons for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The list to be prepared under this section shall be divided into two parts as follows:—

Part I of the list shall consist of those poisons which, subject to the provisions of this Part of this Act, are not to be sold except by a person who is an authorised seller of poisons, and

Part II of the list shall consist of those poisons which, subject to the provisions of this Part of this Act, are not to be sold except by persons entitled to sell poisons included in the said Part I or by persons entitled by virtue of section sixteen of this Act to sell poisons included in the said Part II.

(3) The Secretary of State shall forthwith take into consideration the list submitted to him by the Poisons Board; and may by order confirm it with or without modifications, as he thinks proper.

(4) The Secretary of State may from time to time, after consultation with or on the recommendation of the Poisons Board, by order amend or vary the said list as he thinks proper.

(5) The said list as confirmed, or as amended or varied from time to time, as the case may be, in pursuance

of this section, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

(6) The said list as in force for the time being is in this Act referred to as "the Poisons List."

14.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Part of this Act, it shall be unlawful—

(a) for any person to sell any poison included in Part I of the Poisons List unless—

(i) that person is an authorised seller of poisons; and

(ii) the sale of the poison is effected by, or under the supervision of, a registered pharmacist;

(b) for any person to sell any poison included in Part II of the Poisons List, unless that person is either a person who is an authorised seller of poisons or a person who is by virtue of section sixteen of this Act entitled to sell poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List, and unless, in the case of a person entitled by virtue of the said section, the sale is effected in the premises specified in the list kept under the said section as premises in which that person is entitled to sell such poisons;

(c) for any person to sell any poison unless the container of the poison is labelled in the prescribed manner—

(i) with the name of the poison; and

(ii) in the case of a preparation which contains a poison as one of the ingredients thereof, with such particulars as to the proportion which the poison contained in the preparation bears to the total ingredients as may be prescribed; and

(iii) with the word "poison" or other prescribed indication of the character of the article; and

(iv) with the name and address of the seller of the poison.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Part of this Act—

(a) it shall be unlawful to sell any poison included in Part I of the Poisons List to any person unless he is either—

(i) certified in writing in the prescribed manner and by a person authorised by rules under this Act to give a certificate for the purposes of this section; or

(ii) known by the seller or by some registered pharmacist in the employment of a seller at the premises where the sale takes place, to be a person to whom the poison may properly be sold;

(b) the seller of any such poison shall not deliver it until—

(i) he has made or caused to be made an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose stating, in the prescribed form, the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser and of the person, if any, by whom the certificate required under paragraph (a) of this subsection was given, the name and quantity of the article sold, and the purposes for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required; and

(ii) the purchaser has affixed his signature to the entry aforesaid.

(3) Nothing in this section shall apply—

(a) to a medicine which is supplied by a duly qualified medical practitioner for the purposes of medical treatment, by a registered dentist for the purposes of dental treatment or by a registered veterinary surgeon for the purposes of animal treatment;

(b) to a medicine which is dispensed by a person who is an authorised seller of poisons; or

(c) to a poison forming part of the ingredients of a medicine which is supplied by a person who is an authorised seller of poisons; so long as—

(i) the medicine is distinctly labelled with the name and address of the person by whom it is supplied or dispensed; and

(ii) the following particulars are entered in a book to be kept for the purpose by the person supplying or dispensing the medicine—

(a) the date on which the medicine was supplied or dispensed;

(b) the ingredients of the medicine;

(c) if the medicine was dispensed, the name or initials and, if it is known, the address of the person by whom, and the name and, if it is known, the address of the person to whom, and the date on which, the prescription was given;

(d) if the medicine was not dispensed, the name of the person to whom it was supplied; and

(iii) in the case of a medicine supplied or dispensed by a person who is an authorised seller of poisons—

(a) if the medicine is compounded by the person supplying or dispensing it or by a person in his employment, it has been compounded by or under the direct supervision of a registered pharmacist;

(b) the supply of the medicine is effected by or under the direct supervision of a registered pharmacist:

Provided that the provisions of paragraph (ii) of this subsection shall not apply in any case where medicine is supplied on and in accordance with a written prescription given by a duly qualified medical practitioner under and in accordance with the provisions of the Acts relating to national health insurance.

(4) For the purpose of this Act, if the sale or supply of a poison is effected by an employee on behalf of his employer, the poison shall be deemed to have been sold or supplied by the employer.

15. Except as provided by rules under this Act, nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Part of this Act shall extend to or interfere with—

(1) the sale of poisons by way of wholesale dealing; or

(2) the sale of poisons to be exported to purchasers outside the United Kingdom; or

(3) the sale of an article for use in or in connection with any hospital, infirmary, dispensary or similar institution approved by an order, whether general or special, of the Secretary of State; or

(4) the sale of an article to—

(a) a person who requires the article—

(i) for the purpose of his trade, business or profession; or

(ii) for the purpose of enabling him to comply with any requirements made by or in pursuance of any enactment with respect to the medical treatment of persons employed by that person in any trade or business carried on by him; or

(b) a Government department or officer, or local authority, requiring the article in connection with the exercise by the department, officer or authority of any statutory powers; or

(c) a person or institution engaged in scientific education or research if the article is required for the purposes of that education or research.

16.—(1) Every local authority shall keep for the purposes of this Part of this Act a list of persons who, not being entitled to sell poisons included in Part I of the Poisons List, are entitled to sell poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List, and shall, subject to the provisions of this Part of this Act, enter in the list the name of any person who, having a place of business in the area of the authority, applies to have his name entered in the list as a seller of such poisons:

Provided that the local authority may refuse to enter in or may remove from the list the name of any person who in the opinion of the authority ought not, for any sufficient reason relating either to him personally or to his premises, to be on the list.

(2) If any person is aggrieved by the refusal of the local authority to enter his name in the said list or by the removal of his name therefrom under this section, he may, in accordance with rules made by the Secretary of State, appeal against the refusal or removal to the court of quarter sessions for the county or borough in which his place of business is situate.

(3) Every list kept under this section shall include particulars of the premises in which the person whose name is entered in the list is entitled to sell the said poisons, and subject as aforesaid the said list shall be in the prescribed form.

(4) Every person desiring to have his name entered in the list kept under this section shall make an application in writing in the prescribed form to the local authority.

(5) Every person shall pay to the local authority the prescribed fees in respect of—

(a) the entry of his name in the list; and

(b) the making of any alteration in the list in relation to the premises at which he is entitled to sell; and

(c) the retention of his name on the list in any year subsequent to the year in which his name is first entered in the list.

(6) If any person whose name is on the said list is convicted before any court of an offence against the Pharmacy Acts or of any criminal offence which, in the opinion of the court, renders him unfit to have his name on the list, the court may, as part of the sentence, order his name to be removed from the list and direct that he shall, for such period as may be specified in the order, be disqualified for having his name on any list kept under this section.

(7) In this section—

• The expression "local authority" means as respects a county the council of the county and as respects a county borough the council of the borough:

The expression "relating to him personally" means, in the case of a person who is a body corporate, relating to the personal characteristics of the directors, managers or other officers of, or the persons controlling, the body corporate:

The expression "year" means a period of twelve months beginning on such date as the local authority may from time to time determine.

(8) It shall not be lawful for any person whose name is entered in a list kept under this section to take, or use, or affix to, or use in connection with his premises any title or description reasonably calculated to suggest that he is entitled to sell any poison other than a poison contained in Part II of the Poisons List, and if any person acts in contravention of this subsection he shall, in respect of each offence, be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS.

17. The Secretary of State may, after consultation with or on the recommendation of the Poisons Board, make rules with respect to the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations containing poisons or the sale, whether wholesale or retail, or the supply of poisons, by or to any persons or classes of persons (including persons entitled to sell poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List by virtue of their names being on a list kept under the last preceding section), and for prescribing anything which under this Act is to be prescribed and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, provision may be made by any such rules—

(a) for prohibiting the sale by retail of any poisons (being poisons included in Part I of the Poisons List) except on a prescription duly given by a duly qualified medical practitioner, registered dentist or registered veterinary surgeon, and for prescribing the form and regulating the use of prescriptions given for the purpose of rules made under this paragraph;

(b) for dispensing with or relaxing in the case of any poisons or any class of poisons any of the provisions imposed by Part II of this Act with respect to the sale of poisons;

(c) for regulating any of the following matters—

(i) the storage, the transport and the labelling of poisons;

(ii) the containers in which poisons may be sold or supplied;

(iii) the compounding and dispensing of poisons;

(iv) the period for which any books required to be kept for the purposes of Part II of this Act are to be preserved;

(v) the period for which any certificate given under Part II of this Act is to remain in force;

(d) for requiring persons in control of the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations containing poisons to be registered pharmacists or persons possessing the prescribed qualification in chemistry.

18.—(1) Any person who acts in contravention of or fails to comply with Part II of this Act or any rules made under this Part of this Act shall, on summary conviction, be liable in respect of each offence to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

(2) In the case of proceedings against any person under this section for or in connection with the sale or supply of a poison effected by an employee—

(a) it shall not be a defence that the employee acted without the authority or against the orders of the employer; and

(b) any material fact known to the employee shall be deemed to have been known to the employer.

(3) Notwithstanding any provision in any Act prescribing the period within which summary proceedings may be commenced, proceedings for an offence under this Act may be commenced at any time within twelve months after the commission of the offence or, in the case of proceedings instituted by, or by the direction of, the Secretary of State, within three months from the date on which evidence, sufficient in the opinion of the Secretary of State to justify a prosecution for the offence, comes to his knowledge, whichever period is the longer.

For the purposes of this subsection, a certificate, purporting to be signed by the Secretary of State, as to the date on which such evidence as aforesaid came to his knowledge shall be conclusive evidence thereof.

(4) Any penalty recovered in proceedings instituted under this section by, or by the direction of, the Society shall, notwithstanding anything contained in any public or other Act, be paid to the Society.

19.—(1) It shall be the duty of the Society, by means of inspection and otherwise, to take all reasonable steps to enforce the provisions of Part I of this Act and to secure compliance by registered pharmacists with the provisions of Part II of this Act, and of the rules made under this Part of this Act, and the Society shall for that purpose appoint such number of inspectors as the Privy Council may direct.

(2) A person shall not be qualified for appointment by the Society as inspector under this section unless he is a registered pharmacist, and every such appointment shall be subject to the approval of the Privy Council.

(3) A person appointed by the Society as inspector under this section shall hold his office subject to such conditions with respect to salary and otherwise as the Council of the Society may with the approval of the Privy Council determine.

(4) An inspector appointed by the Society under this section shall, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of Part I of this Act and for securing compliance by registered pharmacists with the provisions of Part II of this Act, and of the rules made under this Part of this Act have power at all reasonable times to enter any premises which are on the register of premises and shall, for the purpose of preventing the sale of poisons included in Part I of the Poisons List by persons other than authorised sellers of poisons, have power to enter any premises in which he has reasonable cause to suspect that a breach of the law has been committed in respect of the sale of any such poisons, and in either case shall have power to make such examination and inquiry and to do such other things (including the taking, on payment therefor, of samples) as may be necessary for ascertaining whether the provisions aforesaid are being complied with.

(5) It shall be the duty of every local authority to make adequate arrangements for the inspection, either by persons appointed by the authority to act as inspectors for the purposes of this subsection, or by persons who are inspectors appointed by the Society under this section, of the premises of persons entitled to sell poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List by virtue of section sixteen of this Act, and any inspector so appointed shall, for the purpose of enforcing compliance with such persons as aforesaid with the provisions of Part II of this Act and the rules made under this Part of this Act have power at all reasonable times to enter any premises where any such person carries on business, and to make such examination and inquiry and do such other things as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

(6) If any person wilfully delays or obstructs an inspector in the exercise of any powers under this section, or refuses to allow any sample to be taken in

accordance with the provisions of this Act, or fails to give any information which he is duly required under this section to give, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

20. All orders and rules made by the Secretary of State under this Act shall be laid before each House of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made, and, if an Address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next subsequent thirty day, praying that the order or rule may be annulled, it shall thenceforth be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder or to the making of any new order or rule.

21. Any expenses incurred by a local authority under this Act shall be defrayed, in the case of the council of a county, as general county expenses, and, in the case of the council of a county borough, out of the general rate fund.

22. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say:—

“ Authorised seller of poisons ” means any of the persons declared by section five, section eight and section nine respectively of this Act to be authorised sellers of poisons within the meaning of this Act :

“ Dispense ” means the supplying of a poison on and in accordance with a prescription duly given by a duly qualified medical practitioner, a registered dentist or a registered veterinary surgeon :

“ Pharmacist ” means a pharmaceutical chemist or a chemist and druggist :

“ Pharmacy Acts ” means the Pharmacy Act, 1852, the Pharmacy Act, 1868, the Pharmacy Acts (Amendment) Act, 1908, sections three and four, and, so far as it relates to poisons, section five of the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1923, and this Act, and a reference to this Act includes a reference to rules made under Part III thereof :

“ Prescribed ” means prescribed by rules made under this Act :

“ Register ” means the register of pharmaceutical chemists or the register of chemists and druggists, and “ registered ” in relation to a pharmacist means duly registered in the register :

“ Registered ” in relation to a veterinary surgeon means registered in pursuance of the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1881, either in the register of veterinary surgeons or in the register of existing practitioners :

“ Registrar ” means the registrar appointed under section four of the Pharmacy Act, 1852 :

“ Sale by way of wholesale dealing ” means sale to a person who buys for the purpose of selling again.

23. This Act in its application to Scotland shall be subject to the following modifications:—

(a) references to the High Court shall be construed as references to the Court of Session ;

(b) proceedings for recovery of any penalty under this Act shall be at the instance of the procurator fiscal, and references to proceedings taken by, or by the direction of, the Society shall not apply ;

(c) references to a body corporate shall be deemed to include references to a firm ;

(d) the expression “ local authority ” in section sixteen shall mean, as respects a county, the council of the county, and as respects a large burgh within the meaning of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, the town council, and all other burghs shall for the purposes of the said section be deemed to be within the county ;

(e) Any expenses incurred by a county or town council under this Act shall be defrayed out of such rate payable by owners and occupiers in equal proportions as the council may determine ;

(f) the expression “ court of quarter sessions ” in section sixteen shall mean the sheriff, and the reference in that section to rules made by the Secretary of State shall not apply ;

(g) references in section eighteen to the Secretary of State shall be construed as references to the Lord Advocate.

24.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1930, and the Pharmacy Acts, and this Act

may be cited together as the Pharmacy and Poisons Acts, 1852 to 1930.

(2) This Act shall come into operation on the appointed day, and the appointed day shall be such day as His Majesty may by Order in Council appoint, and different days may be appointed for different purposes and for different provisions of this Act.

(3) This Act does not extend to Northern Ireland.

(4) The enactments mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that Schedule.

SCHEDULES

FIRST SCHEDULE

CONSTITUTION OF POISONS BOARD

1. The Board shall consist of fourteen members :

Provided that the Secretary of State may from time to time if he thinks fit appoint additional members of the Board, not exceeding four in all.

2. The Board shall be composed of the following persons, namely :—

One person appointed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

One person appointed by the Secretary of State for Scotland.

Two persons appointed by the Minister for Health.

One person appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The person who is for the time being the Government Chemist or, in his absence, a member of his staff appointed by him.

Five persons appointed by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, of whom one shall be a person engaged in the manufacture for sale by way of wholesale dealing of pharmaceutical preparations.

One person appointed by the Royal College of Physicians of London.

One person appointed by the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

One person appointed by the General Medical Council.

The additional members, if any, appointed by the Secretary of State.

3. Such member of the Board as the Secretary of State may appoint shall be the Chairman.

4. The appointed members of the Board shall hold office for a term of three years.

5. If the place of an appointed member of the Board becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of office, whether by death, resignation or otherwise, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the body or person by whom the vacating member was appointed, and any person appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office so long only as the member to whose place he was appointed would have held office.

6. Any appointed member ceasing to be a member of the Board shall be eligible for re-appointment.

7. The powers of the Board may be exercised notwithstanding any vacancy in their number.

SECOND SCHEDULE

[The Second Schedule repeals the Arsenic Act, 1851, and various sections and clauses of the Pharmacy Acts, 1852, 1868 and 1869, the Pharmacy Acts (Amendment) Act, 1898, the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1923.]

Recommendations

[Pages 28-34 inclusive of the report are devoted to a summary of the chief conclusions arrived at by the Committee.]

The following is a summary of our main Recommendations :—

(1) That a new Pharmacy and Poisons Act be passed into law ;

(2) That the profession of pharmacy and the control

of poisons, respectively, be kept distinct and dealt with in separate parts of the said Act ;

(3) That the Privy Council continue to be the Central Authority for pharmacy ;

(4) That the Privy Council be given power to nominate three additional members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (hereinafter called "the Society"), who shall hold office for such time as the Privy Council may determine.

(5) With regard to registration and membership of the Society :—

(i) That every person registered as a Pharmaceutical Chemist or Chemist and Druggist shall become a member of the Society by virtue of being so registered ; and that the election of members, on their application, from among persons so registered shall cease ;

(ii) That a fee shall be payable for registration and that every member of the Society shall pay an annual fee, to be fixed by bye-law, but not exceeding £2, for the retention of a name on the register, subject to the penalty, in the case of the non-payment, after demand made, of such latter fee, of being struck off the register ; with the right, on payment of the fee and a penalty, to be restored to the register ;

(iii) That any person, ceasing to be registered, shall cease to be a member.

(6) With regard to the constitution of the Society :—

(i) That it shall not be necessary that bye-laws should be confirmed by a special general meeting of the Society ;

(ii) That a "Statutory Committee" be appointed, consisting of five members, not necessarily members of the Society or of the Council of the Society, of whom four shall be elected by the Council, and one, a person of legal experience, to be Chairman, shall be appointed by the Privy Council ;

(iii) That the "Statutory Committee" shall have the following powers :—

(a) to extend the period of five years from the date of the death for which the executor or administrator or trustee of a deceased registered pharmacist is to be permitted to carry on the business of an "authorised seller of poisons" ;

(b) after inquiry, to direct the registrar of the Society to remove from the register the name of any person who has been convicted of an offence against the Pharmacy Acts or of any criminal offence, or who has been guilty of any conduct which, in the opinion of the Statutory Committee, renders him unfit to be on the register ;

(c) either of their own motion or on the application of the person concerned, to direct the registrar to restore to the register any name or entry erased therefrom ;

(d) after inquiry, and in certain cases of conviction or misconduct, to direct (i) that a body corporate (including, in Scotland, a firm) which is an "authorised seller of poisons" should cease to be such, and be deprived of the right to use any title or description which, as such authorised seller, it is entitled to use ; (ii) that any or all of the premises of the body corporate or firm be removed from the register of premises and be disqualified, for any specified period, from being registered therein.

The person concerned to have a right of appeal to the High Court (in Scotland, the Court of Session), which shall be final, from the removal of his name from or the refusal to restore his name to the register.

A body corporate or firm to have a similar right of appeal from the direction of the Statutory Committee.

(7) That the law relating to the use of professional titles be amended in the following respects :—

(i) It shall be unlawful for any person, unless he is a registered pharmacist—

(a) to use or affix to or use in connection with his premises any title or description reasonably calculated to suggest that he or anyone employed in the business carried on in the premises possesses any qualification with respect to the selling, dispensing or compounding of drugs or poisons other than the qualification which he in fact possesses ; or

(b) to use the title of "chemist" in connection with the retail sale of goods.

(ii) In the provisions relating to the permission to bodies corporate and (in Scotland) firms, and to the

executors, etc., of a deceased pharmacist, to carry on the business of an "authorised seller of poisons," "certificate of registration" shall be substituted for "certificate of qualification."

(iii) That a body corporate, or firm which is an "authorised seller of poisons," may describe its premises as a "Pharmacy."

(8) With regard to the registrar of the Society:—

(i) That it be his duty—

(a) to alter the register so as to give effect to any decision of the "Statutory Committee" as to the removal of names from or the restoration of names to the register;

(b) to make and keep corrected a register of all premises where the business of an "authorised seller of poisons" is being carried on by or under the conduct or superintendence of a registered pharmacist.

(9) That it be the duty of the Society to enforce the provisions of Part 1 of the new Pharmacy and Poisons Act, and to secure compliance by registered pharmacists with Part II and the rules made under Part III of the said Act, and for this purpose the Society be empowered to appoint inspectors, who shall be pharmacists and shall possess powers to make their inspection effective, subject to the approval of the Privy Council as to the persons so appointed and their number.

(10) That the Council of the Society determine the salary, etc., of the inspectors, subject to the approval of the Privy Council.

(11) That, as from the appointed day, the Arsenic Act, 1851, and the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons and Pharmacy Acts relating to the sale, supply and distribution of poisons, shall cease to have effect, and in lieu thereof the provisions of the new Pharmacy and Poisons Act shall have effect.

(12) That the appointed day be fixed by Order-in-Council, different days being appointed for different purposes and provisions of the Act.

(13) That the Central Authority for Poisons be the Home Secretary, assisted by an Advisory Committee, to be called the "Poisons Board," whose constitution is described in the First Schedule to the Draft Bill, and whose functions shall be—

(i) to prepare and submit a "Poisons List" to the Secretary of State;

(ii) to consider or recommend any amendment or variation of the "Poisons List";

(iii) to assist the Secretary of State in making rules with respect to the sale, wholesale or retail, or the supply of poisons and various other matters relating to poisons.

(14) That the "Poisons List" be divided into two Parts; Part I to include poisons which may not be sold retail except by "authorised sellers of poisons"; Part II to include poisons which may be sold retail only by the aforesaid persons or by persons entitled under clause 16 to sell poisons in Part II of the Poisons List.

(15) That, wherever possible, generalisation be avoided in the "Poisons List," and the poisons therein individually and specifically defined.

(16) With regard to poisons in Part I of the Poisons List:—

(i) That power be given to prohibit by rule the sale by retail of such of these poisons as may be specified except on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner, dentist or veterinary surgeon;

(ii) That power be given to provide by rule for prescribing the form and regulating the use of prescriptions.

(17) With regard to the sale or supply of poisons in the "Poisons List":—

(i) That the existing law be re-enacted, with the amendment that power be given to prescribe by rule some indication of character, other than "Poison," with which they may be labelled;

(ii) That, with regard to the sale of poisons in Part I of the "Poisons List":—

(a) the purchaser must either be certified in writing or be known by the seller or by some registered pharmacist in the employment of the seller at the premises where the sale takes place to be a person to whom the poison may properly be sold;

(b) the seller must enter in a book, kept by him for the purpose, the name and address of the person giving the certificate;

(c) in other respects, the existing law be re-enacted, save the provision requiring the introduction of a purchaser, unknown to the seller, by a person known to the seller, who shall sign the poison book, which is repealed.

(iii) That a "registered dentist" and "registered veterinary surgeon" be included among the persons to whom special provisions as to supply and dispensing apply; and that such provisions be those set out in clause 14 (3) of the Draft Bill.

(18) That the provision as to "keeping open shop" be repealed.

(19) With regard to exemption from the provisions as to sale of poisons:—

(i) That, subject to the control of statutory rule, exemption be granted as set out in clause 15 of the Draft Bill;

(ii) That the exemption relating to "patent medicines" be repealed;

(iii) That sale of poisons by way of wholesale dealing be specifically exempted;

(iv) That "wholesale dealing" be defined as "sale to a person who buys for the purpose of selling again."

(20) With regard to the making of statutory rules:—

(i) That the power to make them be given to the Secretary of State in the terms of clause 17 of the Draft Bill; and

(ii) That, in particular, power be given to make rules with regard, *inter alia*, to the following matters:—

(a) the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations containing poisons;

(b) dispensing with or relaxing, in the case of any poisons or class of poisons, any provision with respect to the sale of poisons;

(c) the storage, transport, labelling, compounding and dispensing of poisons;

(d) the certification in writing of a purchaser of a poison in Part I of the Poisons List as a person to whom the poison may properly be sold;

(e) the period for which books, required by the Act to be kept, must be preserved;

(f) the cases exempted from the provisions of the Act relating to sales of poison.

(21) That persons, other than "authorised sellers of poisons," having a place of business within the area of any Local Authority, may, on application in writing and on payment of a prescribed fee, have their names placed on a list, to be kept by the Local Authority; that the persons entered on the list shall be entitled to sell only poisons in Part II of the Poisons List and only in the premises mentioned in the list kept by the Local Authority; that fees be payable by such persons on alteration of the list in relation to premises on the list and annually for the retention of their names on the list; and that they be subject to inspection by the Local Authority.

(22) That, subject to a right of appeal—in England and Wales, to Quarter Sessions under rules made by the Secretary of State, and in Scotland, to the Sheriff—the application for registration may be refused or the name of any person be removed from the list by the Local Authority for any sufficient reason relating personally to the person concerned or to his premises.

(23) That the use by any such person of any title or description, reasonably calculated to suggest that he is entitled to sell any poison other than one in Part II of the Poisons List, should be punishable, on summary conviction, by a fine not exceeding £5, and that, if any person so registered be convicted before any Court of an offence against the Pharmacy Acts or any criminal offence, rendering him, in the opinion of the Court, unfit to have his name on the list, he may, as part of his sentence, have his name removed from the list and be disqualified for any specified period for having his name on any such list.

(24) That the civil recovery of penalties by the registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society for breaches of the Pharmacy and Poisons Acts or regulations thereunder be abolished, and that, in all cases, penalties up to

maximum amounts (*vide* paragraph 16, *supra*) be recoverable by summary proceedings.

(25) That (except in Scotland, where prosecutions will be undertaken by Procurators Fiscal), in the case of proceedings taken by or by the direction of the Pharmaceutical Society for offences relating to (i) the use of professional titles by registered pharmacists, or (ii) the sale of poisons in Part II of the Poisons List under clause 16, the penalty shall be paid to the Pharmaceutical Society.

(26) That all orders and rules made by the Secretary of State shall be laid before each House of Parliament for 30 days, and may be rendered void by an address presented by either House to His Majesty praying for their annulment.

We desire to record our sincere appreciation of the great assistance which we have received from Mr. M. D. Perrins and Dr. E. W. Adams, O.B.E., M.D., the Joint Secretaries to the Committee, in the conduct of this inquiry.

Owing to the character of the inquiry, the great burden of work fell upon the shoulders of Mr. Perrins, who discharged his duties with an industry, efficiency and a knowledge of the subject-matter before us, which was of invaluable service.

[The recommendations are signed by Mr. Edward A. Mitchell Innes, Mr. L. G. Brock, Sir Malcolm Delevigne, Mr. R. N. Duke, Sir W. M. Graham-Harrison, Sir Donald MacAlister, Mr. Ernest T. Neathercoat, Mr. Colin Smith, Mr. G. Stubbs, Sir W. H. Willcox and Mr. Arthur E. Young, together with Messrs. M. D. Perrins and E. W. Adams (joint secretaries).]

Reservation by Mr. A. E. Young

I concur in the recommendations made in the above Report, which I have signed, subject to a reservation on the following point:—

I cannot agree with my colleagues that the formation of a new class of vendors of certain poisons such as is contemplated in clause 16 of the Draft Bill (Appendix III) is in any sense necessary or is in the public interest. The whole basis of pharmacy legislation from its beginning has been the recognition of the training of the pharmacist as the most suitable qualification for a person to be entrusted by the State with the distribution of poisons.

In any inquiry which preceded the passage of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, it was urged that in certain sparsely populated areas, especially in Scotland, the remoteness of the nearest pharmacist constituted a hardship to the agriculturist requiring poison for use in his industry. It was to meet this hardship that the Act of 1908 made provision for a class of licensed vendors of certain poisons. It is evident that the legislature at that time intended that such cases only should be dealt with in such a way, for the Act provides (clause 2 (2)) that a Local Authority shall take into consideration before granting a licence whether the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the purchase of the poisonous substances are satisfied. In spite of this proviso, very many hundreds of licences have been granted in urban areas, even in close proximity to chemists' shops. The recommendations of my colleagues, if made law, will establish this practice, which I consider from the point of view of the public interest to be highly undesirable, since Local Authorities will have no right of refusal save upon the grounds of the personal character of the applicant or the unsuitability of his premises.

It is common knowledge that in many cases of the criminal use of poison, the poison in question has been in the form of, or has been prepared from, an agricultural or horticultural preparation. In my view, therefore, the public interest would be better served by further restrictions on the sale of agricultural and horticultural preparations containing poison rather than by extending the facilities for their sale. Whilst I agree that the use of poisons in industry is extending, I consider that adequate facilities for their supply will be secured by the provisions of clause 15 of the Draft Bill.

ARTHUR E. YOUNG.

January 14, 1930.

Minority Report by Mr. F. W. Gamble

To the Right Honourable THE LORD PARMOOR, K.C.V.O.,
Lord President of the Council.

MY LORD,

1. I have the honour to submit the following Minority Report under the terms of reference in your predecessor's Minute of Appointment of the 17th July, 1926. I desire to acknowledge the courtesy with which my suggestions have been received and considered by my colleagues and I am glad to be able to associate myself with them in many of their recommendations, but I feel justified in placing on record my own opinion with regard to the following matters.

2. The sale and distribution of poisons are so intimately connected with the practice of pharmacy in this country that drastic changes, such as those recommended, ought not to be made without careful inquiries not only into the desirability of making such changes so far as the better control of the sale and distribution of poisons is concerned, but also into the effect of these changes upon the practice of the profession of pharmacy as a whole.

3. Such an inquiry into the whole question, in which an endeavour should be made to define what is the proper function of the pharmacist and in what way his qualifications and training can be put to the service of the community, is long overdue and my main criticism of the Majority Report and Draft Bill is that it appears to stereotype the pharmacist as a mere "authorised vendor of poisons", thus to some extent pre-judging without full inquiry the important question to which I have referred.

4. With these considerations in my mind, I wrote to the Chairman the following letter, dated the 12th October, 1926, after our first meeting:

"Dear Sir,

"It seems desirable that at the meeting of the Committee to be held on Friday next the question of the scope of this inquiry should be made clearer.

"I assume that the Lord President's letter means that the Committee is to consider 'the whole question of the scope and administration of the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts' and, in addition to that, the regulations made under these Acts so far as poisons other than Dangerous Drugs are concerned. If the interpretation is that the Committee is to consider these Acts *only as regards poisons* other than Dangerous Drugs, then I venture to say that the inquiry will be unsatisfactory and futile.

"In my opinion it is impossible to consider satisfactorily only the portions of these Acts that apply to poisons; the time is ripe, moreover, for the fullest inquiry to be made into the whole matter, and, in my view if there is any doubt, application should be made to the Lord President to extend the terms of reference.

Yours faithfully,"

5. The Committee's decision at the subsequent meeting to limit the inquiry to matters connected with poisons or immediately subsidiary thereto was, I think, unfortunate. Even if the Committee were not prepared to request an extension of their terms of reference so as to be in a position to make recommendations upon the broad question of the extent to which many of the scientific services ancillary to the practice of medicine might be performed by the members of a scientifically-trained pharmaceutical profession. I still think that even within the existing terms of reference the Committee should have been prepared to receive and consider evidence as to what in existing conditions should be the business of a pharmacist. I regret that this decision of the Committee has been held to prevent the consideration by the Committee of this and other questions which appear to me to be no more remote from the terms of reference than are such matters as the use of the title "Chemist," the constitution of the Pharmaceutical Society and its Council and such matters upon which the Committee have not hesitated to make recommendations.

6. The report and Draft Bill avoid this fundamental question, "what is the business of a pharmacist?" I do not think any legislation will be satisfactory which

does not deal with this question. The pharmacist undergoes a long period of training and is specially educated and qualified by examination to prepare and dispense medicines. To ensure a high standard of efficiency, it is desirable on broad public grounds that the work for which a pharmacist is trained should be reserved to him. It is much to be regretted that the opportunity offered by this inquiry has not been utilised to extend to the general public the advantages of independent dispensing of medicines secured to the insured population by the National Health Insurance Act. I contend that the interests of medical science, as well as those of pharmacy, would be secured by such an extension. The principle of the National Health Insurance Act in this respect has worked well and is undoubtedly to the general advantage. That this view is shared by the Scottish Board of Health is clear from their precis of evidence although the evidence so tendered was rejected by the Committee on the ground that it was not within the scope of the Committee's terms of reference.

7. Whatever may be said as to the general question of the dispensing of medicine, I think it is clear that the discussing of medicines containing poisons is within the Committee's terms of reference, and I see no reason why the Committee should have refrained from considering this question merely because "a large preponderance of dispensed medicines contain poisons" (see paragraph 66). I should have thought that the greater the number of medicines which contain poisons the more important it was that we should consider the question and make recommendations thereon. So far as such medicines at least are concerned, I feel that an overwhelming case can be made out for the advantage of protecting the public by ensuring that a medicine containing poisons shall not, except in special cases, be dispensed by the person who prescribed it. It is, I think, wholly anomalous to apply stringent rules to the dispensing and storage of poisons in chemists' shops and to make no provision whatever to secure that the handling of poisons in hospital dispensaries or doctors' surgeries should be done by or under the supervision of qualified persons.

8. It is my view that it is unfair to the pharmacist to impose upon him the additional burdens created by this Bill without at the same time giving him some protection against the competition of unqualified persons who are free to carry on the business of selling drugs and medicines not being poisons and medical and surgical appliances and even to dispense medicines which do not contain poisons upon doctors' prescriptions.

9. I cannot regard as satisfactory the constitution of the Poisons Board outlined in the Bill. The Poisons Board will perform a very onerous task; in addition to preparing the Poisons List in two parts it will have power to treat those poisons specially according to their characters. It will also assist the Secretary of State in making rules in regard to storage, transport, labelling, compounding and dispensing of poisons, etc., in other words the business of the trained, qualified chemist is to be regulated as regards poisons in many of its smallest details by a body consisting for the most part, it may be presumed, of members of the Civil Service and medical men. I suggest that not less than half the members of the Poisons Board should be registered Chemists by whomsoever appointed; also that if the Secretary of State takes the power to appoint additional members they should be people with a pharmaceutical qualification.

10. Moreover, the Secretary of State is given power to confirm or modify, amend or vary the recommendations of the Poisons Board as he thinks proper. He may "after consultation with, or on the recommendation of the Poisons Board" make rules for a great variety of purposes. By the phrase "the Secretary of State" is intended the Home Secretary to whom also the enforcement of that part of the Act relating to poisons and of such regulations as may be made thereunder is entrusted. I do not think this is a sound principle, I think its result is that in the framing of regulations too much weight is given to convenience of administration and too little to the freedom of the subject. In any case, I think that no amendment of the List of Poisons and no regulation proposed to be made without the concurrence of the Poisons

Board, should become law without the express sanction of Parliament.

11. Under the terms of reference the Committee was precluded from any consideration of the Dangerous Drugs Acts. Under this Bill the Poisons Board would have no status in regard to those Acts. Any consideration of the whole of this subject must, one would think, have led to the conclusion that a properly constituted Poisons Board was the body to take the general responsibility for the conditions regulating the sale and supply of poisons of all kinds. If such a Poisons Board had been in existence at the date when the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, was passed, it would surely have been proper that the Board should be consulted before such changes in the law as were required to carry out our obligations under the International Conventions affecting narcotic drugs were made.

12. As to the division of the Poisons List into two parts, I agree that obviously power must be given to place different restrictions upon the distribution of different classes of poisons, but I think that the Bill as drafted would result in the undue limitation of the poisons in Part I and the undue extension both in numbers and freedom of distribution of the poisons in Part II. As to the poisons in Part I, section 14 (2), of the Draft Bill appears to me to lay down the general principle that those poisons only should be placed in Part I which are so dangerous that as a general rule they ought not to be sold otherwise than to a person known to the seller and upon the signing of a Poison Book. In my view it is probable that a strong pressure would be brought to bear upon the Home Secretary and the Poisons Board by persons interested both as manufacturers and retailers in the sale of preparations containing poisons to apply this principle in the case of the particular articles in which they are interested. The Bill as drafted appears to me to support them. Instead of power being given to the Poisons Board to relax these rules in given cases, the rules should not be applied generally to articles in Part I, but power should be given to the rule making authority to impose such conditions in particular cases.

13. As to Part II, this embraces poisons that may be sold by unqualified persons licensed by the Local Authority. The Act of 1908 confined these licences to certain classes of poisons. Under the present Bill the local authority will be bound to register every person who chooses to apply for a licence unless some valid reason, peculiar to him personally, exists for a refusal. This appears to me, for practical purposes, to limit the persons to whom a licence may be refused to those who are of bad character or of unsound mind. The number of licensed unqualified vendors of poisons would be almost unlimited and to these people it is proposed to entrust the sale of large quantities of the most deadly and dangerous poisons, including presumably substances such as preparations of arsenic and nicotine to say nothing of such articles as lysol or hydrochloric acid both of which are responsible for a large number of fatalities. The Act of 1908 broke down the public safeguard that had until then existed, arising from the skill and knowledge of the qualified man who alone sold poisons to the public. The Bill as now drawn makes it possible for a still more extensive loosing of poisons upon the public by unqualified people. One must assume that any person will be able still more freely to purchase sufficient arsenical weed-killer to exterminate a village, but will be denied the smallest dose of heroin for a cough without a prescription.

14. I regret the absence from the Bill of any provision for the inspection of doctors' surgeries, hospital dispensaries and such places in which poisons are kept and dispensed. I have already referred to the anomaly that no provision is made against the dispensing of poisons in doctors' surgeries by unqualified persons.

15. I desire to associate myself with my colleagues in expressing appreciation of the services of the Joint Secretaries to the Committee.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

F. W. GAMBLE.

Tea Seed Oil in Olive Oil

A VERY important paper was read at a recent meeting of the Society of Public Analysts by E. R. Bolton and K. A. Williams, and is published in a recent issue of the "Analyst." The point of principal interest is the possibility of detection of tea seed oil in olive oil, a problem which has hitherto baffled solution, and which, if now solved, will be of extreme value. The principle of the method suggested by the authors is the determination of the iodine value of the unsaponifiable matter present in fatty oils when prepared as described in detail below, the unsaponifiable matter of fatty oils has iodine values which fall within four groups. The oils so far examined are as follows:—

Group I.—Iodine value 64.70. This group contains the animal fats, including beef, butter, ghee and lard; kernel oils, such as coconut, palm kernel and babassu.

Group II.—Iodine value 90.96. This group includes: cod-liver, herring, seal, sardine, whale and cocoa butter.

Group III.—Iodine value, 117-124. This group includes the following oils: almond, arachis, Borneo tallow, cottonseed, dhupa, grape seed, linseed, maize, palm, rape, rubber seed, sesame, soya, sunflower, tea seed and tung.

Group IV.—Iodine value 197-206. The only oil in this group is olive oil.

It is, therefore, on the assumption that these values are constant, possible to say whether an olive oil contains 10 per cent. of any of the oils in group 3. It is, of course, only possible to draw the deduction that the adulterant is tea seed oil, if the other possible adulterants are eliminated by special tests. The authors have found the Wijs method for this purpose too erratic for use, and prefer the Hübl method. But for rapid determination they recommend the method of Rosenmund and Kuhnhen. The details which must be observed are as follows:—

(1) Preparation of the unsaponifiable matter. From two to three grams of the oil are saponified by boiling under a reflux condenser with 25 c.c. of semi-normal alcoholic potash. The solution is neutralised with semi-normal hydrochloric acid, using phenolphthalein as indicator. Five c.c. of semi-normal alkali are then added and the solution is extracted three times with petroleum spirit. The combined extracts are mixed, with 20 c.c. of one-twentieth normal caustic soda, and then with 20 c.c. of water, and filtered into a weighed flask, the petroleum evaporated and the contents dried to constant weight. In general this procedure will give 0.01 to 0.04 gram of unsaponifiable matter, free from soap and fatty acids.

(2) Determination of the iodine value of the unsaponifiable matter. Pyridine sulphate bromine reagent is made as follows:—Two solutions are prepared, the first by mixing 8 grams of bromine with 20 c.c. of glacial acetic acid, and the second by adding gradually 10 grams of concentrated sulphuric acid to a mixture 0.8 grams of pyridine and 20 c.c. of glacial acetic acid, the mixture being cooled during the addition. The two solutions are mixed and cooled, and the whole is diluted to one litre with glacial acetic acid.

(3) Method of determination. The unsaponifiable matter is dissolved in 5 c.c. of chloroform, and a quantity of the pyridine sulphate bromine reagent, sufficient to leave an excess of about an equal amount to that absorbed, is added. As a rule, 10 c.c. of the reagent will be sufficient. The mixture is allowed to stand in the dark for five minutes and then five c.c. of a 10 per cent. solution of potassium iodide is added, with 40 c.c. of water. The iodine liberated is then titrated in the usual manner with sodium thiosulphate. A blank experiment is carried out at the same time. The amount of halogen absorbed is calculated as iodine in exactly the same manner as in an ordinary iodine absorption determination. It is essential that the details of separating the unsaponifiable matter should be strictly observed, as otherwise the unsaponifiable matter may be contaminated and give erroneous results. The authors find that the results obtained in duplicate tests do not vary, in their hands, by more than 3 per cent. The authors are also carrying out investigations on the refractive indices of the unsaponifiable

matter, and preliminary observations indicate that valuable results may be obtained. The refractive indices of the unsaponifiable matter of tea seed and olive oils are very different, and if it were not for the more elaborate manipulation necessary for the preparation of larger quantities of the unsaponifiable matter in a pure state the determination of the refractive index might well supersede that of the iodine value. For some reason not yet explained the production of rancidity in oils is accompanied by a reduction of the iodine value of the unsaponifiable matter, so that while an edible beef tallow gives a value of about 66, rancid tallow has been found to give values from 45 to 52, and, in one case, 31. The connection between the rancidity and the alteration in the iodine value of the unsaponifiable matter has still to be worked out. It appears that one is here dealing with sterols in a greater or less state of purity. Lewkowitsch has, long ago, pointed out that the halogen absorption of sterols by the Wijs method is irregular, and the fact that this process gives results substantially identical with those obtained by the Hübl process in oils—due to addition only—whilst with resins such as shellac the Wijs process gives results about double those of the Hübl process (due to addition and substitution) indicates that the Wijs process is far more irregular than the Hübl. The value of the Rosenmund and Kuhnhen process lies in its comparative accuracy and its rapidity. There is no doubt that, if experience confirms the above described method, a valuable contribution to the analysis of olive oil will have been made.

Westminster Wisdom

Notes on Parliamentary Matters

POOR LAW PHARMACISTS

Captain E. Wallace asked the Minister of Health on March 18 why it is not proposed to classify pharmacists and dispensers as principal officers under the draft Poor Law Orders issued by his Department; and whether he will make arrangements for this matter to be debated in the House.

Mr. Greenwood: Pharmacists and dispensers are not principal officers at present, save in a few exceptional cases where they hold that status by virtue of special Orders, none of which are of recent date. In those cases, the individual status of the officers will be preserved by Section 121 of the Local Government Act, 1929, and I have already given reasons in my answer of December 5 last to the hon. member for South Battersea (Mr. W. Bennett) against altering the present practice. I see no adequate ground for arranging for the matter to be debated.

JURY SERVICE

Mr. William Bennett asked the Home Secretary on March 13 if he will consider making an amendment to the Juries Acts, 1825 to 1922, extending the exemptions from jury service so as to include the exemption of qualified chemists and druggists.

Mr. Clynes: Registered pharmaceutical chemists, if actually practising, are exempted from jury service by the Juries Act, 1870, and I do not see my way to propose legislation extending the exemption.

Mr. Bennett: Is my right hon. friend aware that the Poison Acts and the Dangerous Drugs Acts impose considerable responsibility on chemists and druggists, and that their personal presence in the shop is required by the law?

Mr. Clynes: Those are the reasons which have caused us to afford exemption in these cases.

Mr. Bennett: Is my right hon. friend aware that it is only a small section of chemists, the pharmaceutical chemists, who are exempt, and that the ordinary pharmacist and druggist is not?

Mr. Clynes: If there is any real grievance in the matter I shall be glad to discuss it with my hon. friend.

THE Department of Overseas Trade announces that the proposed Exhibition in Athens (C. & D., March 1, p. 252) is postponed indefinitely.

The Decline in Sudan Acacia

The recent remarkable fluctuations in the value of Kordofan acacia have again created considerable interest in the position of this commodity. At the beginning of the year natural new crop stood in the neighbourhood of 60s. per cwt. c.i.f. for the early shipment positions and rose sharply to 92s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. in the course of a few weeks. The spot price rose in sympathy, and 105s. ex warehouse was paid, but the quantity bought by consumers was very small. During the early part of February values again declined, ultimately falling to 72s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f., whilst towards the end of that month there was a further revival, the market rising to 87s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f., which was paid for near at hand parcels. During the past fortnight the position has undergone a remarkable change, and after a period of almost stagnation, reports began to filter through from the Sudan that the daily arrivals at origin were increasing and that the climatic conditions were generally favourable. Shippers, many of whom had refused to drop prices, began to solicit bids for forward shipment, and with the absence of buyers prices commenced sagging, with the result that a sudden drop of over 20s. per cwt. at the primary source was quickly reflected on this market, and the cleaned sorts declined 15s. per cwt. c.i.f. within a week. Of the many commodities handled on Mincing Lane it is doubtful whether there is a single one where the reports of shippers are so decidedly conflicting. It is therefore practically impossible to place any reliance on most of the reports, as they are apparently inspired and merely convey the market view of the shipper as to his opinion of the market. At one period reports were broadcast to the effect that the gum trees were diseased and were declining in age. When these reports were proved to be deliberate fabrications a further advice arrived from the Sudan stating that the crop this season would be extremely short and would not exceed 10,000 tons, whereas the crop had only just commenced and had a further four months to run. Such information naturally tends to make buyers very wary as to their operations, feeling that without reliable news it is impossible to visualise the market from a correct angle. We give below some interesting statistics showing the exports of acacia from the Sudan to the principal consuming countries between the years 1924-1929:—

To	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Great Britain ..	4,715	4,228	5,962	4,382	3,986	3,024
U.S.A. ..	3,832	4,141	5,171	4,358	4,781	3,964
France ..	3,729	2,176	2,511	2,258	3,755	2,504
Germany ..	2,745	2,563	2,442	3,640	3,438	3,242
Italy ..	1,405	1,600	1,773	1,479	1,508	1,016
Belgium ..	935	1,217	1,337	1,680	1,738	899
Holland ..	402	479	623	783	621	430
Australia ..	572	419	583	597	381	436
Spain ..	375	403	433	498	381	201
Total ..	18,710	17,226	20,835	19,675	20,589	15,716

Whilst it is impossible for us to give any definite indication as to the future trend of the market, it may confidently be said that the high prices ruling over the past six months, together with the general trade depression, have lessened the demand. Buyers are content to purchase from hand to mouth, and are therefore not carrying any appreciable stocks. It is interesting to point out that the high prices secured on the consuming markets last year were never paid in the Sudan, and it is doubtful if at any time more than 65s. per cwt. first cost was ever secured by the actual producers. As to the size of the present crop, it is quite impossible to forecast with any degree of accuracy its possibilities, but from the information already received it is not likely to be as large as that of last year, which was 16,792 tons. The "carry over" from last year was admittedly small, but this is counteracted by the reduced demand from the four principal consuming countries, viz., Great Britain, the United States, Germany and France. Taking the various circumstances into consideration, there seems little prospect of an improvement in value for the next few months, or whilst the demand from consumers is so limited. Later in the year, when the shipments of Kordofan gum become small and the other acacia varieties come forward, it is to be hoped that general trade will have improved.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts

Local Reports

ENGLAND AND WALES

Bolton.—It was stated at a meeting of Bolton Insurance Committee on March 13 that 377,611 prescriptions were issued in 1929 to 87,180 persons. The cost of ingredients and dispensing fees was £13,201 5s., or an average cost of 8.39d. per prescription, as against 8.43d. in 1928, when the total cost of 375,607 prescriptions was £13,189 8s. Excepting Oldham, Bolton issued more prescriptions during the quarter (October to December) than any of the ten committees in the Lancashire Prescription Bureau area.

Coventry.—At a recent meeting of the Coventry Insurance Committee, approval was given to the recommendation of the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee that two chemists should be censured for faulty dispensing. The chairman said that it was very satisfactory that so few cases had to be brought before the Subcommittee showing that pharmacists as a whole did their work satisfactorily and well.

East Ham.—The total cost of drugs and dispensing fees for last year amounted to £8,706, compared with £8,345 for the previous year. The number of patients was 57,014. During the year seventeen tests of drugs and medicines were made. Four cases were made the subject of investigation by the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee, but in no case were the facts regarded as sufficiently serious to inflict more than a censure, and so far no action had been taken by the Minister of Health on the reports.

Kent.—At a meeting of the Kent Insurance Committee, on February 12, four cases of incorrect dispensing were reported. One chemist was censured and two were cautioned. In the other case a new assistant, previously employed in Middlesex, overlooked the fact that there might be a difference in the formularies applicable to the two counties, and prepared a mixture in accordance with the Middlesex formula. He had since left his position, and it was agreed to take no action.

London.—The monthly meeting of the Insurance Committee was held recently. The Finance Subcommittee recommended the payment of accounts amounting to £30,640, including £23,590 to chemists. The Subcommittee also reported that the Committee had decided to apply for an additional credit to enable them to liquidate certain amounts in respect of prescriptions dispensed during 1928 which had been submitted by a chemist (now deceased) and a firm of chemists after the fund for that year had been distributed. In reply, the Ministry stated that as the chemists' central fund for the year 1928 has already been distributed in full, no funds are available out of which a further credit can be issued in respect of scripts dispensed during that year. They had consulted the Pharmaceutical Committee, which objected to any moneys being paid out of the chemists' fund for 1929 in respect of debts not incurred during that year. They had decided that the applicants be informed that there are no funds available for the payment of the accounts. The action of the Subcommittee was approved. The Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported that 179 samples of medicine and forty-nine samples of appliances were taken for testing during the period July 1 to December 31, 1929. It was considered necessary to refer thirty-six cases of medicine and one case of an appliance.

West Riding.—The Insurance Committee, at a meeting held on February 27, endorsed a recommendation by the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee that four chemists be warned to be more careful in dispensing. Mr. S. N. Pickard, J.P., chemist and druggist, a member of the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee, said the complaints were not of a serious nature.

Japan's Foreign Trade

THE monthly return of the foreign trade of Japan for December 1929, recently issued by the Department of Finance, Tokyo, also gives the complete figures for the past three years, inclusive. The total imports of merchandise for 1929 amounted to 2,216,240,015 yen, against 2,196,314,727 yen in 1928. Total exports and re-exports in 1929 were valued at 2,148,618,652 yen, against 1,971,955,352 yen in 1928. Excess of imports over exports for 1929 was 67,621,363 yen; for 1928, 224,359,375 yen; and for 1927 186,836,635 yen. The following items taken from the monthly returns are of interest to the drug trade:—

EXPORTS

Article	1927	1928	1929
Soya beans	100 kin	48,928	42,857
Ground nuts	"	2,157	4,931
Rape and mustard seed	"	21,965	20,264
Linseed	"	9	654
Ginger, dried	"	—	11,258
Agar-agar	kin	1,815,527	2,149,749
Soy	koku	17,236	21,958
Linseed oil	100 kin	2,616	2,989
Coconut oil	"	443	255
Groundnut oil	"	83,749	81,528
Colza oil	"	237,449	76,665
Cotton oil	"	5,450	3,899
Camphor oil	"	22,488	35,233
Peppermint oil	"	4,128	4,048
Fish and whale oil	"	604,151	619,271
Wax, vegetable	"	53,012	44,843
Soap, toilet	dozen	1,410,205	1,954,242
Soap, other	kin	234,681	782,548
Toilet cream	yen	617,308	601,034
Perf. water and hair oil	dozen	373,649	373,760
All other toiletries	yen	960,653	1,423,873
Drugs, chemicals, medicines, etc.	"	37,882,814	38,309,267
Ginseng	100 kin	1,170	393
Insect flowers	"	68,359	104,548
Glue	"	17,917	19,662
Sulphur	"	64,280	88,706
Iodine	kin	51,191	42,712
Acetic acid	100 kin	803	611
Sulphuric acid	"	135,219	122,664
Nitric acid	"	43,104	43,515
Arsenic	"	—	345,700
Soda sulphide	"	111,707	85,921
Potash Iodide	kin	4,508	12,269
Potash chlorate	100 kin	4,995	334
Calcium carbide	"	40,741	43,930
Camphor	"	36,741	36,607
Menthol	"	4,732	3,235
Menthol cane	dozen	220,798	155,734
Insect powder	100 kin	8,032	9,498
Joss-sticks	"	—	110,100
Tooth powders and pastes	yen	712,317	768,939
Toilet powders and pastes	"	251,075	250,588
Other perfumery	"	873,825	391,686
Gauze, wadding and bandages	"	464,400	482,215
Prepared medicines	kin	1,159,817	1,347,193
Other drugs, chemicals, etc.	yen	6,087,723	5,587,917
Coal tar dyes	kin	817,235	1,943,567
Metal powders	"	145,077	192,534
Lead, red	100 kin	148,400	185,500
Inks	"	117,400	148,400
Paints	"	191,900	186,500
Hair brushes	dozen	314,172	87,372
Tooth brushes	"	3,615,379	3,676,545
Nail brushes	"	186,118	117,165

IMPORTS

Article	1927	1928	1929
Soya beans	100 kin	6,635,326	7,799,463
Ground nuts	"	182,879	195,227
Sesame	"	291,408	349,872
Perilla	"	729,836	112,236
Rape and mustard seed	"	682,629	441,936
Linseed	"	152,588	286,009
Hemp seed	"	253,198	215,595
Castor seed	"	155,804	227,719
Cotton seed	"	929,804	1,193,595
Tonic foods	kin	249,234	312,969
Essential oils	"	493,504	495,003
Turpentine	litre	452,997	396,186
Castor oil	kin	1,267,809	3,965
Olive oil	"	165,958	125,228
Cotton oil	kin	590,127	670,678
Wood oil	"	785,694	884,859
Stearin	"	527,669	764,610
Olein	"	222,240	109,290
Vaseline	kin	866,482	1,116,446
Paraffin wax (m.p. below 45° C.)	100 kin	63,928	80,243

IMPORTS—continued.

Article	1927	1928	1929
Paraffin wax, other	100 kin	258,521	272,519
Soaps	yen	161,952	197,661
Oils, fats, waxes, perf. and preps.	kin	113,942	168,636
perf. waters	"	68,511	111,445
Hardened oil	"	1,171,693	2,109,047
Other oils, fats, waxes, etc.	yen	1,392,877	2,051,343
Drugs, chemicals, medicines, etc.	"	—	—
Hops	kin	764,403	757,429
Liquorice	100 kin	29,231	32,380
Cinchona	kin	899,668	608,418
Tanning materials	100 kin	176,922	196,990
Tanning ext.	kin	108,514	117,200
Gum acacia	"	906,603	1,454,443
Shellac	"	1,133,464	2,128,337
Resin	100'kin	297,071	351,880
Other gums	"	298,500	337,500
Glue	"	164,700	178,400
Gelatin	kin	186,233	243,757
Boric acid	"	1,392,651	1,462,471
Tartaric acid	"	323,806	686,922
Salicylic acid	"	195,407	404,641
Acetylsalicylic acid	"	277,267	186,914
Carbolic acid	"	1,212,798	1,088,579
Citric acid	"	98,476	120,970
Caustic soda, crude	100 kin	682,429	1,018,724
Soda ash	"	1,673,896	1,310,810
Soda, bicarb.	"	1,282,900	1,192,500
Soda, nitrate, crude	kin	924,080	877,395
Soda cyanide and pot.	kin	995,399	1,046,204
Soda borate	100 kin	606,500	814,800
Pot. chloride, cr.	"	2,180,200	3,683,100
Pot. sulph., cr.	"	5,276,400	5,850,500
Pot. chlorate	"	492,700	429,900
Pot. bichrom.	"	72,800	75,400
Soda bichrom.	"	139,200	226,700
Ammon. chlor.	"	414,800	490,800
Ammon. sulph., cr.	"	4,166,908	4,741,341
Calcium carb.	kin	1,012,423	753,356
Calcium acetate	"	112,392	150,138
Formalin	"	2,085,836	559,064
Methyl alcohol	"	1,898,758	2,804,871
Glycerin	"	2,976,423	3,869,328
Milk sugar	"	639,629	516,044
Naphthalene	"	2,260,759	2,092,644
Coal tar distillate	"	1,264,070	2,425,310
Chem. prod. derived from coal tar dist.	yen	2,220,474	2,628,794
Aniline	kin	561,818	51
Other	yen	2,027,714	2,628,752
Antipyrine	kin	41,281	67,420
Pyramidon	"	69,811	61,486
Quinine hydro. and sulph.	gram.	5,026,335	9,670,215
Morphine hyd. and sulph.	"	—	—
Cocaine	"	—	—
Casein	kin	2,305,924	1,900,528
Alcoholic med. preps.	litre	79,061	116,475
Aromatic chemicals	yen	103,013	105,103
Tooth powders and other prep. perfume	"	351,406	479,373
Opium	kin	16,003	11,673
Other drugs, chemicals	yen	9,738,187	10,313,392
Other compounds or drugs, chemicals and medicine	"	2,814,128	3,129,667
Logwood, ext.	kin	797,240	1,240,895
Indigo, artificial	"	1,685,392	1,296,399
Cobalt oxide	"	83,070	77,221
Carbon, black	"	2,554,348	3,739,554
Mercury	"	449,293	7,4,584
Surgical Instruments	yen	713,236	403,648
Photographic instruments	"	411,779	1,013,031

Kin = 1½ lb. Yen, 2s. (nominal). Koku = 39.6 imperial gallons.

* No figures published.

THE financial statement of the General Medical Council in respect of the past year shows an expenditure of £1,053 on the preparation of the new British Pharmacopoeia.

EARLY CLOSING FIFTY YEARS AGO.—A correspondent (10/2) has forwarded us a cutting from "The Wigan Observer" stating that fifty years ago, owing to the fact that sufficient time was not afforded for apprentices and apprentices to prepare for their "stringent examinations," the chemists of the town decided to close on two evenings in each week at 8.30, on three evenings at 8, and on the remaining week-day evening (Saturday) at 10.15. It was hoped that the public would "fall in with the arrangements, so as to afford time for study and improvement to the rising generation of pharmacists."

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, March 20

DESPITE the accumulation of factors making for still easier monetary conditions and the much improved feeling in financial circles, the home industrial situation still leaves much to be desired, and the growth of unemployment is rather alarming with not the least prospect of relief as yet in sight. "Tramp" shipping is in sore plight through the persistent inactivity of demand for leading commodities imported from overseas, and trade in the meantime has been unsettled in no small degree by apprehensions as to the coming Budget. There has been but little fluctuation either way in sugar, and although there has been a considerably increased amount of buying effected in Cuban for future shipment, the position in the island is still unsettled, and trade buying on this side is still restricted. Rubber has been moderately active, but reacted again, after being higher and helped by a much smaller increase in the home stocks. Interest in crude drugs has centred in the auctions, there being little of interest privately. In the pharmaceutical chemicals group business remains limited, the only alterations of importance being an easier feeling in citric and tartaric acids and cream of tartar. Calcium lactate is inclined to be dearer. Among the industrial chemicals a continuance of quiet markets is reported from most centres, without any material alterations in values. The demand for arsenic is dull and prices are somewhat irregular. Rather more business is reported in coal-tar products. Among the fixed oils continued slow markets are evident, with values in many cases weak. Linseed oil is, however, a much brighter market; turpentine is inactive, though rather firmer at the close. Castor is easier by 6d. per cwt. Acid oils and rape are cheaper. Some of the corn products have been reduced, these including maize starch & p. wder and crystals, also pearl starch. Dutch and German farina are also cheaper; glucose is unchanged. In the metal group, the demand for mercury is dragging and it is difficult to get a reliable quotation in the "open" market. Platinum has again been reduced. Chinese regulus antimony is easier for shipment and a good business is passing in cadmium. Bismuth metal was reduced 2s. 6d. per lb.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cloves (Zan.)	Calcium lactate	Acid oils	Bismuth metal
Coriander seed (c.i.f.)	Gum arabica	Antimony (Ch. reg.)	Cinnamon
Galls (Ch.)	Turpentine	Cassia lignea	Ergot
Linseed oil		Castor oil	Farina
		Citric acid	Ginger
		Cream of tartar	(W. Afr. spot)
		Pimento	Lead acetate
		Rape oil	Lead nitrate
		Tartaric acid	Maize starch
		Tonka beans (Para)	powder and crystals
		Wood oil	Pearl starch
			Plaist'nm
			Senna (T.v.)
			Shel'ac
			Wax, bees'

Cablegram

BERGEN, March 19.—The catch of cod now amounts to 20,158,000, against 34,155,000 at the corresponding period of last year, and the yield of steam-refined non-freezing oil is 27,894 hectolitres, against 46,737 hectolitres at the same period last year. The market is quiet.

Crude Drugs, etc.

ALOES.—The export from the Union of South Africa during October amounted to 130,372 lb. (£1,016), against 161,183 lb. (£1,235) in October 1928. During the ten months ended October 31, 1929, the exports were 973,042 lb. (£6,709), against 865,285 lb. (£7,120) for the corresponding period of 1928.

ANISE (STAR) OIL.—"Red Ship" is quiet at 3s. 9d. per lb. for tins and at 3s. 10½d. for leads on the spot. Nothing is offered to come forward.

ANTIMONY.—The market has remained very slow, although a little more inquiry has sprung up lately for Chinese regulus on the spot, terms for which range from £29 to £29 10s. C.i.f. terms for shipment are rather easier, ranging down to £25 10s. Chinese crude is lifeless and obtainable at about £24 10s. English high-grade refined is called £48 to £48 10s., and other brands can be had down to about £40. China white oxide was easier to buy, being worth about £33 10s.

BISMUTH.—The official price of the metal was reduced on Thursday (March 20) by 2s. 6d. per lb. to 5s. per lb.

BUCHU.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during October amounted to 9,944 lb. (£351), against 6,153 lb. (£219) in October 1928. During the ten months ended October 31, 1929, the exports were 201,224 lb. (£7,260), against 163,536 lb. (£6,635) for the corresponding period of 1928.

CADMIUM.—Quotations for spot lots for either Canadian or Australian metal have been well maintained at 3s. 11d. to 4s. per lb., and a regular good business is being done on this basis. The export demand, however, is limited, which is attributed to the rather cheaper offers which are said to be made on the Continent, chiefly on German account.

CASCARA SAGRADA is steady, with one-year-old peel offering at 67s. 6d. per cwt., three- to four-year-old at 75s., and four- to five-year at 77s. 6d. on the spot.

CASSIA OIL is quiet at from 3s. 11d. to 4s. per lb. on the spot for 80 to 85 per cent. c.a., and to arrive 3s. 5d. c.i.f. is quoted.

CHAMOMILES.—With only small stocks, both here and abroad, good white Belgian offer at from 250s. to 260s. per cwt. on the spot.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar are firmer, with spot supplies considerably restricted; nominal spot price is 10½d. per lb., and March-May shipment is 10½d. c.i.f.

The landings in London during the week ending March 15 amounted to 41 and the deliveries to 155, leaving a stock of 1,509, against 1,793 in 1929 and 12,099 bales in 1928. The landings in London (January 1 to March 15) amount to 2,783, against 2,521 in 1929, and the deliveries 2,272, against 3,227 in 1929.

COD-LIVER OIL is quite firm, with a fair amount of inquiry, sellers quoting at from about 112s. 6d. per barrel c.i.f. and upwards for finest new Lofoten non-freezing steam-refined oil.

BERGEN, March 12.—There has been continuous stormy weather during the last three weeks, and this has hampered regular fishing. It has therefore been impossible to ascertain the heaviness of the shoals of cod on the banks, and this is one of the main factors in the judgment of prospects. The production of medicinal cod-liver oil compared with last year is only about 57 per cent. The consuming markets are quiet, and the demand has been but spasmodic. Buyers are not willing immediately to accept the increased quotations, and only prompt needs are covered. On the inland market there has been a brisk demand for crude unrefined cod-liver oil at increasing prices.

The declared exports to the United States of medicinal cod-liver oil from Norway through Bergen, which port accounted for the bulk of the exports, during 1929 amounted to 1,600,000 gallons, valued at \$1,395,000, against 1,327,000 gallons, valued at \$1,279,000, in 1928. Imports of cod-liver oil into the United States during 1928 and 1929 were 2,579,000 gallons, valued at \$2,517,000 and 2,860,000 gallons, valued at \$2,445,000, respectively, an increase of 281,000 gallons and a decrease of \$72,000.

COLOCYNTH meets with a slow sale. Good white Syrian apple can be had at 9d., ordinary at 7½d., and broken at 6d.; good white pulped is 1s., and yellowish 9½d. per lb.

CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.—Guaranteed water-white English glucose (corn syrup) is 21s. 6d. per cwt. for March-June delivery ex works; American guaranteed water-white is also 21s. 6d. net for March-June delivery, ex store, London. Dutch maize starch powder (cornflour) is lower at 13s. 3d. per cwt. on the spot; American for March-June delivery is also lower at 13s. 3d. ex store, London. Pearl starch for March-June delivery is 1s. per cwt. cheaper at 12s. 9d. ex store, London. Dutch maize starch crystals is 2s. cheaper at 18s. on the spot, and American up to the end of June is 16s. per cwt. ex store, London. Dutch dextrin is quoted at 21s. to 28s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot as to quality. American canary for March-June delivery is 19s. 4½d., and white 19s. 1½d. ex store, London. Dutch farina is cheaper at 10s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot and 8s. 3d. f.o.b. German is 8s. 9d. c.i.f. London.

ERGOT.—Spanish is cheaper, prompt shipment offering at about 1s. 5½d. per lb. c.i.f., and spot can be had at 1s. 7d. Russian on the spot is 11½d. to 1s. 1d. as to quality, and bold Polish 1s. 2d. per lb.

GINGER.—West African on the spot is cheaper at 42s. 6d. per cwt., and for February-April shipment sellers quote 35s. c.i.f. Fair washed rough Cochin is 75s. spot and 60s. c.i.f. to arrive. Jamaica is 70s. to 90s.

GINGERGRASS OIL is quoted at 7s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f., and at 8s. per lb. on the spot.

GUM ACACIA has developed a much stronger tone at the source, and shippers are now asking 80s. per cwt. c.i.f. for Kordofan cleaned and 75s. c.i.f. for natural. Cleaned on the spot is now worth 90s., natural 85s., and Talha 42s. 6d., the latter offering at 36s. 6d. c.i.f.

HENBANE LEAVES.—Hungarian are quoted at 48s. per cwt. c.i.f., and Russian at 38s. 6d. c.i.f.

JUNIPER BERRIES.—Fair Italian are quoted on the spot at 19s. 6d. per cwt.

LIME JUICE.—The exports from British Guiana during 1929 amounted to 12,717 gallons.

MENTHOL is steady but quiet at 14s. 6d. per lb. for Kobayashi-Suzuki on the spot, and for March-April shipment sellers quote 14s. per lb. c.i.f.

MERCURY is unchanged, while the home trade demand is dragging, with consumers being but little inclined to buy in excess of their urgent needs. In the open market it is somewhat difficult to get a reliable quotation, although the figure on full terms, less 3 per cent., is usually quoted £22 17s. 6d. per bottle, but there is little doubt that orders are entertained by certain merchant interests at £22 15s., and even less. There has been no alteration in the terms quoted by the agents of the Combine, which remain at £22 5s. for small lots up to ten bottles and £22 2s. 6d. all net for parcels of eleven bottles and upward. The f.o.b. price has been kept at £22 15s. net for at least 25 bottles, and a certain discount is allowed for big quantities. U.K. imports for last month were only 622 bottles, making the total for two months 1,905 bottles, against only 311 bottles for the same period last year. Available supplies are more than equal to cope with the slow demand.

PALMIAROSA OIL is quoted at 9s. 9d. per lb. on the spot and 9s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. Owing to an error the c.i.f. price quoted last week should have been 9s. 6d., and not 7s. 6d. per lb.

PEPPER has been dull and easier: fair black Singapore on the spot is 1s. 1d., and March-May shipment 1s. c.i.f. Lampang is 1s. 1d. spot. Sales for shipment include March-May at 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0½d., May-July at 11½d., and August-October at 11½d. c.i.f. Tellicherry is 1s. 2½d. spot and 128s. c.i.f. for March-April shipment. Alleppy is 1s. 3½d. spot and 124s. c.i.f. for March-April shipment. White Muntok is easier at 1s. 4½d. on the spot. To arrive, sales include March-May shipment at 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 3½d., April-June at 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 3½d., and May-July at 1s. 3½d. c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—Japanese dementhosilized is quiet at 4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d. per lb. for Kobayashi-Suzuki on the spot. To arrive, from 4s. 7½d. to 4s. 9d. c.i.f. is quoted. As much as 4s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. has been paid to cover short sales.

PIMENTO is easier at 9d. per lb. on the spot, and for March-April shipment sellers quote 74s. per cwt. c.i.f.

PLATINUM.—There was another sharp cut in the price late last week and terms now range from £10 10s. to £11 per oz., while raw metal is worth about £9 per oz. This weakness is apparently due more to competition outside of the Russian Selling Organisation, and it is possibly due to freer offers of South African metal. Palladium is now at about £5 10s., and iridium is again easier at around £35 per oz.

RUBBER is about unchanged on the week, and whilst spot at one time was done up to 7½d. per lb., prices were easier at the close. The demand all round is at present very limited, and with the exception of off-grades, little interest is being shown. Manufacturers at present are very loth to make commitments, in view of the uncertainty as to the effect of the probable Budget proposals on the motor industry. While this uncertainty exists the only buying being done is for immediate requirements. Arrivals last week totalled 1,594 tons, whilst deliveries were 1,127 tons, showing a further increase of 367 tons in the stocks. The London stock now stands at 66,885 tons, against 26,442 tons at the corresponding period last year. The Liverpool stock now stands at 20,849 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and March, 7½d.; April-June, 7½d.; July-September, 7½d.; October-December, 9½d. per lb.

SAFFRON.—No. 1 Valencia is offered at 37s. 6d. per lb.

SEEDS.—**ANISE.**—Spanish is 65s. and Russian 31s. per cwt. on the spot. **CANARY.**—Mazagan, of old crop, is 28s. 6d., and new crop 27s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Morocco (f.a.o. 4 per cent.) was sold on spot at 26s. 3d. **CUMIN.**—Malta is 70s. and Morocco 60s. on the spot. Morocco for shipment is still

quoted at 58s. 6d. c.i.f. **FENUGREEK.**—Morocco is 18s. 6d., and for March-April shipment 16s. 3d. per cwt. c.i.f. is quoted. Tunisian is unchanged at 18s. 6d. spot. **CORIANDER** for shipment is dearer at 8s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f., with no business passing, while on spot the price is 7s. 9d. **MUSTARD.**—English is 27s. 6d. to 33s. per cwt., according to quality. **CARAWAY.**—Dutch on spot is offered at 34s. per cwt.

SHELLAC has been quiet, with the spot price of usual standard TN orange showing an easier feeling at 120s. per cwt.; fine orange is 160s. to 250s., pure button 180s., and AC Garnet 160s. To arrive, sellers of TN for March-April and April-May shipment quote 106s. c.i.f. Sales for delivery comprise March at 111s. to 111s. 6d., May at 112s. 6d. to 113s. to 109s., August at 116s. to 117s. to 112s.

WAX (VEGETABLE).—Carnauba is somewhat cheaper, both fatty and chalky grey offering at 100s. per cwt. on the spot, and for shipment 92s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted for either. Primera is 145s. on the spot and 127s. 6d. c.i.f. to arrive, while Mediana is 130s. spot and 120s. c.i.f. to arrive.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

THE only change of importance to record is further weakness in citric and tartaric acids and cream of tartar; these items continue weak and unsteady. Other products are unchanged, while business remains limited.

ACETANILIDE is unchanged on a slow market: B.P. crystals and powder, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity.

AMIDOPYRIN continues quiet, with prices steady: crystals, five cwt., 12s. 9½d.; two cwt., 13s. 0½d.; less than two cwt., 13s. 3½d.; powder, 1½d. per lb. more in all cases.

ASPIRIN is unchanged: home trade, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d. per lb. as to quantity; export to British Colonies and Possessions, ten cwt., 2s. 8d. up to 2s. 9½d. per lb., for small parcels, f.o.b.; export prices for other destinations, about 3d. per lb. more. Homo and Continental makers are quoting at these prices.

BABBITONE is unchanged on a quiet market: spot, about 7s. 3d. to 8s. per lb. as to quantity; some spot may be slightly cheaper.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) is steady on a fairly bright market in the region of 2s. per lb., in cwt. kegs.

BENZONAPHTHOL is unchanged on a quiet market: spot, 2s. 10d. to 3s. per lb.

BROMIDES continue fairly steady and a moderate business is reported: dealers quote ammonium, 1s. 9½d.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d.; granular, about 1s. 5d.; sodium, B.P., about 1s. 8½d. per lb. for quantities. Homo makers' list prices are unaltered, with actual selling prices competitive with dealers: ammonium, 2s.; potassium, B.P., crystals, 1s. 8d.; granular, 1s. 7d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 11d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE is inclined to be dearer in the region of 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. as to quantity, although some spot may be had at the former cheaper rates.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Duty-paid crystals is firm as quoted by home makers at 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.; foreign, on spot, 3s. 6d. per lb.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—Home makers are now quoting down to 1s. 8½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., carriage paid for large quantities. Some foreign on spot may be competitive, but forward prices are in the region of 1s. 9d. c.i.f.

CREAM OF TARTAR is rather unsteady, with foreign powder now at about 99s. to 100s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent., for quantities. English makers quote 99 to 100 per cent. powder at 100s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) is a quiet market, with dealers quoting spot at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. as to quantity.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is very quiet; spot, 5s. 8d. to 6s. per lb. as to quantity.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is dull of sale: spot, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per lb.

HEXAMINE.—Convention prices are still holding at 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 4d. per lb. as to quantity, but there are spot sellers down to 1s. 10½d. to 2s. per lb.

HYDROQUINONE is steady and in fair demand at the agreed prices of 3s. 7½d. to 3s. 11d. per lb. as to quantity.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.) is unchanged at 1s. 7½d. and upwards per lb., in carboys.

METHYL SALICYLATE (B.P.) is very steady, with homo and foreign makers at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. as to quantity.

METHYL SULPHONAL is unchanged on a dull market: spot, 12s. 7d. to 13s. 10d. per lb. as to quantity.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE is steady but quiet: 100 per cent. powder, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. as to quantity.

PARALDEHYDE is unchanged at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. as to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN is steady and business is fair: crystals, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 11d. per lb. as to quantity, with powder 1½d. per lb. more.

PHENAZONE is unchanged: spot, crystals, 6s. 11d. to 7s. 3½d. per lb. as to quantity, with powder 1½d. per lb. more.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is unaltered: spot, 5s. 11d. to 6s. 1½d. per lb. as to quantity; market is on the quiet side.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.) is unchanged, with drugists' parcels at 6d. per lb.; large quantities in drums, 5½d. per lb.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE is neglected: spot, about 3s. 6d. per lb.

RESORCIN continues to be quoted on spot at 2s. 11d. to 3s. 2d. per lb. as to quantity; market is quiet.

SALICYLIC ACID (P.B.) from home makers is firm at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. as to quantity.

SALOL shows no change at the controlled prices: spot, crystals, 3s. 7½d. to 3s. 10½d. per lb. as to quantity, with powder 1½d. per lb. more.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE continues to be offered on spot at about 10s. per lb.; forward, five cwt., 9s. 7½d.; smaller lots up to 10s. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.)—There is no change in prices for home and export, the position being as reported last week: home trade, powder, ten cwt., 1s. 10d.; up to 2s. 1d. per lb. for small parcels, with crystals one penny per lb. more. Export prices, f.o.b. London or Continent: powder, two tons, 1s. 10½d. up to 2s. 0½d. for small lots, with crystals one penny more.

SULPHONAL is steady on a slow spot market: quoted from 10s. 1d. to 11s. 2d. per lb. as to quantity.

TANNIC ACID (B.P. *leviss*) is unchanged, with dealers quoting 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d. per lb. as to quantity.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals) shows further weakness, with spot offers of foreign down to about 1s. 3d. per lb., less 5 per cent., for quantities. English makers also quote 1s. 3d. per lb. less 5 per cent. The market is still dull and weak.

THYMOL is steady, but there is not much doing: ton lots, 7s. 6d.; cwt., 8s. 6d.; less than cwt., 9s. per lb.

VANILLIN is steady on a competitive market: ex clove oil, 14s. per lb. in cwt. lots; smaller quantities, 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. per lb.; ex guaiacol, 13s. 6d. per lb. in cwt. lots; lower prices for larger quantities.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

A CONTINUANCE of generally quiet markets is reported from most quarters. Prices, however, are steadily maintained, there being no alterations of importance. ACETIC ACID shows no change on a steady but not very active market: 80 per cent. technical, £36 15s.; 80 per cent. pure, £37 per ton in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £66 in glass demijohns; glacial in barrels, £56 ex store. ACETONE continues in steady call with prices for B.G.S. unchanged: ten-ton lots, £71 10s.; five tons, £73 10s.; one ton, £76 10s.; drum lots, £80, in free drums, ex store or wharf. AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) is steady, with the usual small business passing: 99.95 per cent., in loaned cylinders, 10d. to 1s. per lb. carriage paid; slightly less for big contracts. ARSENIC.—The demand continues generally dull and the current quotation is no better than £15 15s. per ton f.o.r. mines for 99 per cent. Cornish; some agents, however, are asking more money. CAUSTIC POTASH is steady, while business remains rather slow: 88 to 92 per cent. solid on spot, £29 10s. to £34 10s. per ton, in drums, as to quantity; 30s. per ton less e.i.f. in all cases. COPPER SULPHATE.—The export market has remained comparatively quiet, demand being still slow, and British Associated Makers are quoting fully £26 10s. f.o.b. for oaks, less 5 per cent. FORMALDEHYDE is unchanged, with the market competitive: 40 per cent. by volume, about £34 per ton in casks, ex store; slightly less for large quantities. ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL is moving fairly well in limited quantities: reliable material, 11s. to 12s. per gallon in drums, carriage paid; lower grades at cheaper prices. LEAD COMPOUNDS.—Further particulars in regard to last week's information show that the various lead compounds were reduced by the Lead Manufacturers' Convention by about £2 per ton. The new prices, which are subject to further fluctuations either way, are as follows: Lead nitrate, 99 to 100 per cent. (in five-cwt. casks), under one ton, £33; one ton and under two tons, £32; two tons and under five tons, £31 10s.; five tons and over £30 10s.; lead acetate, white (98 to 100 per cent.), under one ton, £40; one ton and under five tons, £38 10s.; five tons and over, £38; brown acetate, under one ton, £39; over one ton, £37 10s.; red lead and

canary litharge, five cwt. and under ten cwt., £34 10s.; ten cwt. and under one ton, £34 5s.; one ton and under two tons, £34; two tons and under five tons, £33 10s.; five tons and under 20 tons, £33; 20 tons and under 100 tons, £32 10s.; 100 tons and over, £32 (5s. per ton reduction if taken in minimum lots of two tons at a time). Non-setting red leads, 10s. per ton more than the above prices. Dry white lead, under five-ton lots, £44; five tons and under 15 tons, £39; 15 tons and under 25 tons, £38 10s.; 25 tons and under 50 tons, £38; 50 tons and under 200 tons, £37 10s. White lead ground in oil: five cwt. and under ten cwt., £52; ten cwt. and under one ton, £51 10s.; one ton and under two tons, £50 10s.; two tons and under five tons, £49; five tons and under 15 tons, £46; 15 tons and under 25 tons, £44 10s.; 25 tons and under 50 tons, £44; 50 tons and under 100 tons, £43 10s.; 100 tons and over, £43 (5s. per ton reduction if taken in minimum two-ton lots at a time). POTASSIUM CARBONATE remains on the quiet side, with dealers' prices steady: 90 to 92 per cent., £23 10s. to £24; 96 to 98 per cent., £25 10s. to £26 per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less, for contracts. POTASSIUM CHLORATE remains quiet so far as big business is concerned; market is steady: quantities, £26 15s.; spot parcels from 3½d. per lb. ex store. POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE is quiet: quantities, in two-cwt. drums, 5d.; smaller parcels, 5½d. ex store. SODIUM ACETATE is steady, but business is slow: spot, £20 15s. per ton, in casks, ex store. SODIUM BICROMATE for home trade continues at 3½d. per lb. in quantities, carriage paid. SODIUM PRUSSIATE does not meet with much business of any size: quantities, 4½d. to 5d.; smaller parcels, from 5½d. per lb. ex store. SODIUM SULPHIDE is quoted by dealers at £9 5s. for 60 to 62 per cent. solid and £10 5s. per ton for broken, in drums, ex wharf. ZINC OXIDE is a keen market: B.P., £41; white seal, about £36; red seal, about £32 per ton, carriage paid. COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—A steady flow of moderate business is reported, with the general tone well maintained, the only really poor item being creosote oil. ANILINE OIL continues unchanged at 8½d. per lb., carriage paid, packages extra. ANILINE SALT is steady at 8½d. per lb., carriage paid, packages extra. BETANAPHTHOL is unchanged at 9½d. per lb., carriage paid. CARBOLIC ACID CRYSTALS show no change, with the home makers' quotation at 7d. to 7½d. per lb., carriage paid. Business has been fair, with the market steady. Crude carbolic 60's, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d. per gallon naked at works. CREOSOTE OIL is unchanged, with the market dull; stocks have accumulated: home trade, about 4d. ex works, ex port; 4½d. f.o.b. in bulk quantities. CRESYLIC ACID continues steady and has shown a little more life: pale, 97 to 99 per cent., 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d.; refined, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.; dark, 85 per cent., 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. per gallon naked at works. NAPHTHALENE is unchanged on a quiet market: flakes and balls, £14 15s. to £15 per ton, in cases, ex wharf. METHYL ALCOHOL on spot continues to be quoted at about £42 per ton in drums; cheaper prices for quantities. PYRIDINE continues dull: nominal at 4s. to 4s. 6d. per gallon f.o.b. TOLUOL is in fair demand, with the market steady: commercial 90's, 1s. 10d.; pure, 2s. 3d. per gallon ex works. XYLOL is unchanged, with the market dull: commercial, 1s. 10d.; pure, about 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per gallon ex works. PITCH continues to be quoted at the controlled price of 47s. 6d. per ton f.o.b. East Coast.

Fixed Oils, etc.

SLOW markets are reported, with values in many cases weak as quoted. Linseed oil is a brighter market. Turpentine is inactive; castor oil is easier. Palm oils remain slow of sale; cotton and coconut oils remain quiet. ACID OILS are dull and slightly easier. coconut and/or palm kernel, 31s.; groundnut, 27s. 6d.; soya, 25s. spot. CASTOR is easier and quiet; pharmaceutical, 40s.; first pressings, 41s.; second pressings, 38s. 6d. per cwt. in barrels on the spot in not less than one-ton lots. COCONUT is steady, with business quiet: deodorised, spot, 41s. 3d.; Ceylon, 32s. 6d. c.i.f. COTTON.—Business has been slow and the market is unsteady: deodorised, 37s.; common edible, 35s.; soapmaking, 33s.; crude, 30s. 6d. spot. GROUNDNUT.—Business has been slow, market steady: deodorised, spot, 39s. 3d.; crude Oriental, 34s. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL is very quiet: deodorised, 39s. 3d.; crude, 33s. 6d. spot. PALM.—Prices for all grades about balance on the week; the market has been dull throughout: Lagos, 28s. 3d.; softs, 28s.; mediums, 28s. 3d.; hards, 29s.; bleached, 31s. spot. RAPE is slow and easier: refined, 40s. 3d.; crude, 38s. 6d. spot. SOYA is steady: deodorised, 37s. 9d.; crude, 34s. 6d. spot. LINSEED (raw, naked).—Prices show some recovery on the week and the market is much steadier with a fair demand: on spot, 39s. 3d.; March, 37s.; March-April, 37s. 1d.; May-August, 37s. 3d.; September-December, 37s. 1½d. Boiled oil, spot, 41s. 9d. TURPENTINE.—The market shows a reaction, chiefly in sympathy with America, whence advices latterly, however, were steadier. The London spot price closes firm at 45s. 6d.;

April, 43s. 9d.; May-June, 43s. 9d. London deliveries for last week were 1,639 barrels, making a total since January 1 of 19,223 barrels, which compares with 19,094 barrels for the same period last year. Stocks were again reduced to 25,995 barrels compared to 22,424 barrels a year previous. There is no spirit either landing or afloat, and the visible supply at this time last year was 24,424 barrels. It was reported that American stocks were further reduced. RESIN.—There has been a slight recovery in the market, in spite of the fact that ample stocks are assured for the remainder of the campaign. C.i.f. terms for shipment from America were as follows: B/D 15s., 42d. to 15s. 7½d., E/F 16s., 4d. to 17s. 6d., G 17s. 4½d., K/M 17s. 9d., W/G 18s. 3d., and W/W 19s. per cwt. French grades were rather easier but slow, while an early crop is anticipated, and W/W c.i.f. London was quoted at 16s. 10½d. WOOD.—Hankow is dull and easier at 62s. per cwt. on the spot.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL AND BURNING OILS.—Conditions show no material change on the week. Business continues on a rather limited scale, while quoted prices are at unchanged figures. BENZOL continues steady, with the demand better: standard motor 90's, 1s. 6d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons; ex London works, 1s. 7½d. FUEL OIL is steady on a quiet market: 950 gravity, £3 5s.; 890 gravity, £3 17s. 6d. per ton ex tank; cheaper forward. PARAFFIN OILS are unchanged, with the market firm: American standard white, 1s.; water-white, 1s. 1d. per gallon, barrels free, ex wharf. PARAFFIN WAX and SCALE.—Wax is unchanged and quiet from 2d. to 5d. per lb. according to melting point, in bags; scale for shipment is offered at about £15 2s. 6d. per ton c.i.f. U.K. port. WHITE OILS are unchanged, with the market continuing quiet: special No. 1, £24 10s.; No. 1, £23 10s.; No. 3 half-white, £20 10s.; No. 4 half-white, £18 10s. per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS are steady, with a fair amount of business passing: 90 to 160, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; heavy 90 to 190, 1s. per gallon naked at works. PETROLEUM JELLIES continue quiet and unchanged: white to snow-white, £36 10s. to £46 10s.; amber and yellow, £18 10s. to £22; dark stiff green, £12 per ton, barrels free, ex wharf. LUBRICATING OILS.—Dark and filtered cylinders continue at the reduced prices; market is quiet: spot, pales, £9 12s. 6d. to £21; reds, £11 to £21; dark cylinders, £12 10s. to £32 10s.; filtered cylinders, £22 10s. to £38 per ton, less 2½ per cent. SOLUBLE OILS and CUTTING COMPOUNDS are steady, with prices unchanged from £20 to £28 per ton net. No. 1 RUSSIAN OIL on spot is offered at £14 10s. per ton, less 2½ per cent., barrels free, ex wharf.

London Drug Auctions

Commercial Sale Rooms,
Mincing Lane, E.C.3.

March 20.

A MODERATE supply of drugs offered at the auction, and although there was a somewhat better demand, it was mostly at lower prices. This was particularly the case with Tinnevelly senna, of which the bulk sold to close an account at an irregular decline of 4d. to 1d. per lb. on leaf. A few cases of Curaçao aloes sold at steady prices. Sumatra benzoin was quite neglected, and cardamoms, although in reduced supplies, failed to meet with buyers, but possibly business was done subsequent to the auctions. Dragon's blood brought fully previous high prices, and Siam gamboge is still held for full rates, being scarce. There were practically no buyers of honey, although no limits were placed on the prices by importers. Matto Grosso ipecacuanha was quite neglected, and for rhubarb there was a fair demand at steady rates. Native Jamaica sarsaparilla showed no decided change, grey Jamaica failing to sell, and for beeswax there was no public demand. The continued fall in the Bank rate should have a steady effect on prices, and it should enable importers to put up some resistance to the continued decline in values. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold, the asterisk denoting private sales:—

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Aconite root	.. 9 .. 0		Buchu	.. 30 .. 5	
Aloes—			Calumba	.. 20 .. 20	
Cape	.. 104 .. 0		Capsicum	.. 109 .. 0	
Curaçao	.. 50 .. 7		Cardamoms	.. 87 .. 8	
Socotrine	.. 6 .. 0		Cardamoms, green	10 .. 0	
Zanzibar (cs.)	.. 3 .. 0		Cascara sagrada		
Ammoniacum	.. 9 .. 0		(bgs.)	60 .. 0	
Asafetida	.. 21 .. 5		Cascarilla	.. 3 .. 0	
Balsam Peru	.. 7 .. 0		Cassia fistula	.. 58 .. 0	
Balsam tolu	.. 2 .. 0		Chamomil's (Germ.)	.. 8 .. 0	
Belladonna leaves			Chaulmoogra oil (cs.)	.. 7 .. 0	
(p. ls.)	11 .. 0		Chicle gum	.. 5 .. 0	
Belladonna powder	32 .. 0		Chillies (Momb.)	.. 80 .. 0	
Belladonna root	.. 4 .. 0		Chiretta	.. 13 .. 0	
Benzoin—			Cinnamon quill	.. 19 .. 0	
Palembang	.. 16 .. 0		Cochineal	.. 5 .. 0	
Siam	.. 18 .. 0		Colo-cynth and pulp	73 .. 0	
Sumatra	.. 130 .. 8		Copaiba (cs.)	.. 40 .. 0	

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Coriander seed	.. 200 .. 0		Nux vomica	.. 71 .. 0	
Cubeb	.. 5 .. 0		Olibanum	.. 74 .. 0	
Cuttle fish bone	.. 143 .. 0		Orange peel	.. 53 .. 0	
Dragon's blood	.. 60 .. 7		Orris	.. 116 .. 0	
Elema	.. 10 .. 0		Palmarosa oil	.. 6 .. 0	
Ephedra herb	.. 3 .. 0		Patch ulei oil	.. 5 .. 0	
Ergot	.. 80 .. 0		Pepper (Afr.)	.. 20 .. 0	
Eucalyptus oil	.. 60 .. 0		Petitgrain oil	.. 9 .. 0	
Euphorbium	.. 10 .. 10		Quinine sulph.(oz.)	5,000 .. 5,500	
Galbanum	.. 6 .. 0		Rhapontica root	.. 29 .. 0	
Gamboge	.. 5 .. 0		Rhubarb (Ch.)	.. 123 .. 29	
Gingergrass oil (pot)	.. 5 .. 0		Sandalwood (bals.)	.. 5 .. 0	
Guaiacum	.. 35 .. 6		Sandarac	.. 17 .. 0	
Gum acacia	.. 48 .. 0		Sarsaparilla—		
Gum, Barbary	.. 3 .. 0		Grey Jamaica	.. 17 .. 0	
Gum ghatti	.. 15 .. 0		Guayaquil	.. 10 .. 10	
Gum karaya	.. 30 .. 0		Honduras	.. 6 .. 0	
Gurjun oil (cs.)	.. 12 .. 0		Native Jam.	.. 12 .. 6	
Henna leaves	.. 118 .. 0		Seneca	.. 5 .. 0	
Honey—			Senna and pods—		
Brazilian	.. 95 .. 0		Alex.	.. 118 .. 5	
Cuban	.. 2 .. 0		Tinnevelly	.. 300 .. 79	
Guatemala	.. 74 .. 0		Soap nuts	.. 55 .. 55	
Haiti	.. 47 .. 0		Soy (Ch.)	.. 5 .. 0	
Jamaica	.. 389 .. 2		Stramonium	.. 11 .. 0	
Mexican	.. 94 .. 0		Strophanthus	.. 25 .. 0	
St. Lucia	.. 148 .. 0		Styrax	.. 25 .. 0	
San Domingo	.. 162 .. 0		Tonka beans	.. 41 .. 2	
Siberian	.. 80 .. 0		Tragacanth	.. 67 .. 0	
Trinidad	.. 1 .. 0		Turmeric	.. 174 .. 0	
West Indian	.. 9 .. 0		Wax (bees')—		
Ipecacuanha—			Abyssinian	.. 83 .. 0	
Cartagena	.. 5 .. 0		Benguela	.. 6 .. 0	
Matto Grosso	.. 23 .. 0		Conakry	.. 40 .. 0	
Minas	.. 2 .. 0		East African	.. 84 .. 0	
Juniper berr.	.. 31 .. 0		Jamaica	.. 15 .. 0	
Kino	.. 5 .. 0		Madagascar	.. 60 .. 22*	
Kola	.. 122 .. 0		Morocco	.. 41 .. 0	
Lime juice	.. 2 .. 0		Mozambique	.. 32 .. 0	
Liquorice root	.. 68 .. 0		Wax candelilla	.. 4 .. 0	
Myrrh	.. 75 .. 0				

Next Auction—May 22, 1930.

ACONITE ROOT.—Nine bags of *Napellus* were retired at 85s. per cwt.

ALOES.—Of Curaçao 40 cases offered and seven sold at 115s. per cwt. subject to seller's approval for ordinary dark liver. Good liver was bought in at 140s. Cape firsts was obtainable at 40s., and a bid of 37s. per cwt. is to be submitted for good seconds.

ASAFETIDA.—Five boxes of fair brown block sold at 82s. 6d. per cwt.

BELLADONNA LEAVES.—A lot of 11 bales fair Indian was bought in at 45s. per cwt. gross for net.

BENZOIN.—The only sales comprised two cases of fair almondy Sumatra seconds at £7 to £7 5s. per cwt. subject to seller's approval, and six cases of middling seconds at £6 to £6 15s. per cwt. Small to bold loose Siam almonds were held for £29 10s., small and medium almonds at £23 10s., and pea and bean size, part blocky at £26 10s. per cwt.

BUCHU.—Two bales of greenish ovals sold at 9d. per lb., and for three bales of slightly stalky and bronzy ovals 9d. per lb. was paid without reserve. Fair round greenish slightly stalky was limited at from 11d. to 1s. per lb.

CALUMBA.—A lot of 20 bags small to bold natural sorts of rather mixed quality sold at 27s. per cwt.

CHAMOMILES.—Eight packages German (*Matricaria*) were bought in at from 60s. to 80s. per cwt.

CARDAMOMS met with a slow sale comprising Ceylon Mysore bold pale long at 4s. 2d., medium ditto 3s. 9d., small splits 3s. 4d., and brown and split 2s. 6d. Bombay seed was limited at 4s. 9d., at which sales have been made privately. A parcel of Indian bold long pale was bought in at 7s. 6d., the limit being 7s. 3d.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—A parcel of 60 bags fair guaranteed 1927 peel was limited at 70s. per cwt.

COPAIBA.—A lot of five cases unfiltered Para was limited at 1s. 6d. per lb., and for five cases (B.P. 1914) opaque from Ciudad Bolivar, 1s. per lb. was wanted.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—A lot of 4 cases ordinary Zanzibar drop sold cheaply at 45s. per cwt.; 3 cases of reboiled Singapore bag-shaped lump sold at £29 per cwt. subject. Good reboiled was bought in at £34. Eight parcels containing 28 lb. net of guaranteed genuine London ground fine bright powder were limited at 6s. 6d. per lb.

ERGOT.—A lot of 30 bags fair sound Portuguese was limited at 1s. 7d., and 50 bags of bold sound Russian were bought in at 1s. 3d.

EUPHORBIUM.—A lot of 10 bags common dull woody seedy and part blocky sold without reserve at 7s. per cwt.

GAMBOGE.—Five packages of partly blocky Siam consisting of fair to good pipe were limited at from £27 to £28 per cwt., this representing the first-hand stock in London.

GUAIACUM sold at steady rates, comprising 3 cases of fair glassy lump at 2s. 2d. and 3 cases of part drossy ditto at 1s. 5d. per lb.

GUM GHATTI.—A lot of 15 bags of brown part slightly woody was limited at 45s., the broker intimating sales at 42s. 6d.

HONEY met with no demand in spite of brokers being given great discretion in acceptance of bids. The only sale was three barrels amber liquid Jamaica at 37s. 6d. per cwt.

IPECACUANHA.—There was no public demand, the limit for good bright natural Matto Grosso being 13s. 3d. per lb., and lean wiry was obtainable at 13s. per lb.

KOLA was in plentiful supply at from 23d. to 4d. per lb. for West Indian as to quality.

MYRRH was in plentiful supply, but failed to sell. The best lots of fair to good Aden sorts, slightly blocky, were held at from £10 to £11 per cwt., and some private business has been done at about these prices.

ORRIS.—A lot of 41 bags comprising good selected Florentine was bought in at 120s., and fair Verona at 100s. per cwt.

PETITGRAIN OIL.—A lot of 9 cases "El Bolcador" brand offered and bought in at 6s. 3d. The broker intimated sales at 6s.

QUININE.—Eight cases (5,500 oz.) of sulphate sold at 1s. 5d. per oz., less 5 per cent., for account of whom it may concern; 10 per cent. average re-weights. The brands comprised B. & S. (1,000 oz.), H.B. (1,500 oz.), and Whiffen (3,000 oz.). The importation dates were 1885-1886.

RHUBARB met with a fair demand, the sales comprising one case medium to bold flat High-dried with three-quarters fair pinky fracture at 1s. 9d., and for two cases of medium rough round High-dried with three-quarters good pinky break a bid of 1s. 10d. is to be submitted; two cases ditto with three-quarters ordinary greyish pinky fracture went at 1s. 5d. Of Canton, two cases medium round with three-quarters ordinary greyish fracture sold at 2s. 7d.; 15 cases of bold round High-dried with two-thirds ordinary greyish fracture and one-third dark, sold at 1s. 3d. per lb., without reserve. The best lots. of bold flat pinky Shensi were bought in at 4s. 10d.

SANDALWOOD.—For five bales East Indian billets, 1s. 8d. per lb. was asked.

SANDARAC.—For four casks of good palo Morocco tear 165s. per cwt. was wanted.

SARSAPARILLA.—Six serons of Honduras were limited at 2s. 4d. per lb. A lot of 10 bales rough Guayaquil sold at 1s. per lb. subject, and a parcel of six bales native-Jamaica sold at from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. for dull to fair yellow and grey mixed. Seventeen bales grey Jamaica offered, but the price did not transpire, a suggestion of 1s. 7d. being ignored; value is probably nearer 2s.

SENEGA.—The limit placed on 5 bales of fair was 3s. 8d. per lb.

SENNA.—Tinnevelly leaf suffered an irregular decline of 2d. to 1d. per lb., chiefly on account of a compulsory sale. Medium to bold clean greenish Tinnevelly sold at 2d. to 23d., and dull small at 2d. to 24d. Bold dull palo greenish was limited at 6d. per lb. Tinnevelly pods were obtainable at 3d. to 6d., the latter for hand picked; private sales are reported at the latter price. Of Alexandrian pods, five cases fair hand picked sold at 4s. per lb. subject to seller's approval. Common to fair brown were held at from 5d. to 9d., and other qualities at from 1s. to 3s. 6d. per lb. Alexandrian siftings were held at 5d. and leaf at 7d. per lb.

SOAP NUTS.—A lot of 55 bags sold cheaply without reserve at 1s. per cwt.

STROPHANTHUS.—Eight bags analysing 100 per cent. Kombé according to Holmes' certificate were limited at 7s. per lb.

STYRAX.—For a parcel of 25 cases, 130s. per cwt. was wanted.

TONKA BEANS.—Two cases of fair Para sold at 1s. per lb. A fair quantity of Angostura was offered and limited at 5s. 6d. per lb., at which private sales have been made.

TURMERIC.—Cochin split bulbs (16 bags) were limited at 30s. per cwt., and Madras finger at from 27s. 6d. to 30s. per cwt.

WAX (BEES').—There was no public demand, and sales privately were intimated of 22 bags Madagascar block, fifteen packages fair Jamaica wax were limited at £7 5s. per cwt.

St. Vincent Arrowroot

At a meeting at Kingstown, St. Vincent, under the auspices of the Arrowroot Growers' Association of the island, a proposal was made (says the Jamaica correspondent of the "Times Trade Supplement") for the establishment of a pool to pack, grade and market arrowroot on lines similar to the Canadian wheat pool. It was pointed out that lack of co-operation and marketing policy had militated against the progress of the industry. It was agreed that a co-operative scheme should be prepared by a committee, to include financing of the product; and that the Secretary of State for the Colonies should be invited to approve of the Colonial Government's fostering the objects aimed at—namely, production, grading, warehousing and marketing of each year's crop.

Sudan Acacia

BOXALL & CO., in their report covering the period February 28 to March 1, state that the arrivals in Kordofan stations and Tendelti amounted during February to 1,525 tons. This was no improvement as against the total of January (1,541 tons), but whereas the arrivals were declining in January they increased in February. Thus: February, first week 293 tons, second week 404 tons, third week 394 tons, fourth week 434 tons. February arrivals compare with other years as follows:—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Tons:	2,100	1,555	762	1,668	2,218	3,547	2,033	1,525

Total new crop arrivals to date compare with previous seasons as follows:—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Tons:	4,950	4,437	2,028	3,812	5,167	7,797	5,370	4,824

Arrivals in the G.G.G. qualities were poor.

Prices at El Obeid.—The closing price on February 1 against the previous market day showed an increase of 4s. 8d. Prices continued to increase, and by February 4 they had risen a further 6s. 1d. From February 5 to February 17 the general trend of prices was downwards, the total fall being 11s. 5d., but from February 18 to 20 prices were up again 5s. 4d. During the last week there were daily fluctuations, but the result was a fall during the week of 8d. The net increase during the month was 4s. per cwt.

Demand.—During the first half of the month demand was good and spread over the principal buying markets, but during the last fortnight the demand was insignificant.

Market Position.—We believe that despite the defaults of many dealers, exporters were able to execute all their contracts, owing to their having taken precautions to get together the necessary gum in reserve. Reports on the Khartoum market as to settlements and gum still uncovered for March are very contradictory, but it is certain there was more free gum for new sales at the end of the month than one would have thought was possible, and if foreign demand continues as dead as it was during the latter half of February we must expect easier prices than those now ruling, for they are undoubtedly due to a purely local situation. Everything depends on demand and arrivals, neither of which it is possible to foresee. The exports during January 1929 and 1930 were as follows:—

Destination	January 1929	January 1930	Difference in 1930	
			+	-
Great Britain	273	402	129	—
U.S.A.	426	253	—	173
France	231	283	52	—
Germany	248	266	18	—
Italy	164	116	—	48
Belgium	90	71	—	19
Japan	45	36	—	9
Spain	47	24	—	23
Holland	35	45	10	—
Denmark	11	—	—	11
Norway and Sweden	8	46	38	—
Egypt	13	22	9	—
Australia and New Zealand	33	83	50	—
China	63	10	—	53
Canada	—	—	—	—
Argentine	5	3	—	2
Brazil	2	—	—	2
Uruguay	—	—	—	—
British India	24	10	—	14
Other countries in America	5	13	8	—
Other countries	1	8	7	—
	1,724	1,691	321	354
			— 33	



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Council Election

SIR.—In view of the approaching Pharmaceutical Council election may I be allowed a portion of your valuable space to make some observations which I trust will be of some interest to my fellow-pharmacists at this most important time? Speaking of my own part of the country, I cannot say that since the last election there has been any marked improvement in the condition of things generally in the trade, and I fear the outlook, unfortunately enough, is none too promising. Probably this may be said with an equal degree of truth about the country as a whole, and with the least possible desire to appear pessimistic I fear one must face the facts. Although I do not believe that the salvation of industry is to be found altogether through the Houses of Parliament, yet I do consider politics a means to an end. In this connection may I say that the efforts of the Pharmaceutical Council to obtain direct representation in Parliament were, to say the very least of it, disappointing, and I am none too certain that the means adopted were the best possible or the expense incurred altogether justified. I consider a better plan to adopt would be to apply any available funds to a parliamentary "Pharmacy Publicity Campaign" and let our M.P.s know exactly what pharmacy stands for and what pharmacists do for the nation. I do think we would find our representatives only too eager to learn and willing to help us all they possibly can. Besides, judging by the results of the last general election, direct representation is going to be a long and difficult business, the above plan would be much quicker, and after all British pharmacists are looking to their Society for amelioration of their conditions in their own time. The two years' course may, from a purely educational point of view, be a good scheme and may prove to be of great advantage to the pharmacist of some future time, but at the moment we are really more concerned with the present and the immediate future. For a trained apprentice to be out of the trade for two years, as many are sure to be, is bound to prove a very big disadvantage both to the apprentice and the employer. After all the pharmacist is a shopkeeper, and dispensing is only one branch of his activities. As days go on the fact that we are just shopkeepers is becoming more and more apparent, and for anyone newly trained to lose touch with the trade for such a period is really a most serious consideration. Moreover, taking into consideration the fact that prescribing is becoming more and more simplified, and while admitting the complications of the network of laws we have around us, I still consider the period too long. On reading over the prospectuses of some teaching institutions, I think there is ample opportunity for a more compact and time-saving course; the vacations appear to be very long and in the main quite unnecessary. A qualified chemist and druggist under the new regulations, considering the higher degree of professional education acquired, the longer period occupied in attaining the qualification and the much greater expense incurred, will logically demand a much higher remuneration, but I fear, speaking as a Scottish pharmacist, that unless some extraordinary change takes place in the general state of the trade, I cannot see where this increased salary is to come from. The conditions of service under the National Health Insurance Acts do not appear likely to undergo a change for the better as far as the pharmacist is concerned; but in view of the possibility, at no far distant date, of the introduction of a greater and much more inclusive "State medical service" it is up to pharmacists to do something, if possible, to improve their terms of service under the present Act, which is really the forerunner of the larger scheme. Will it be possible for the Society when it gets into closer touch with Westminster to press for a real inquiry into the

working of the National Insurance Act from the point of view of pharmacy? There may yet be much to be gained, and I consider it is very well worth while. In 1930 is it considered to be too idealistic to state that, except in very exceptional cases, all medicines and medicinal preparations should be sold only from the chemist's shop by or under the supervision of fully qualified pharmacists? Whether it is or not, I consider it would be one of the big ways in which the trade may be saved and restored to a very much better position in this country. Again when we come into our own in the sphere of Parliament our legislators may do this for us also. Incidentally, when this state of affairs is attained there will be much less need for the Benevolent Fund, I feel very sure. What are we going to do for the unemployed in our own trade? Although we may not realise it, we certainly have our own "problem," and something will require to be done about it. The presence of those of our calling who cannot find suitable employment, if any at all, is going to have far-reaching effects in the trade if a solution is not found. Limitation of numbers of apprentices and of those registered as chemists and druggists seems to be the only remedy, because with the existing state of industry greater absorption seems to be entirely out of the question. It would be very nice to find that at the next Pharmaceutical Council election 100 per cent. of the members had registered their vote. Apathy is very dangerous, and nothing is to be gained by failing to post the voting paper, so why not try for the 100 per cent.? Though many may think otherwise, the best method at the moment to obtain reform is by means of the ballot box; let this opportunity not be lost through neglect or disinterest, because much improvement is required in the working conditions of the pharmacist, and it is up to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society strongly backed up by every member to help in this big task of creating a better world as far as pharmacy is concerned. I have written, probably rather superficially, on some of the problems of pharmacy, but these problems are very numerous—so more anon!

Yours very faithfully,

THOMAS C. MILLER.

SIR.—I would call the attention of all chemists, and particularly the younger members, to focus their minds on the coming election for the Pharmaceutical Council. The farcical state of affairs which obtains in our profession will be remedied when we remedy it with our votes. There is a lot wrong with pharmacy, so much so that it seems almost impossible to put it right in our time. But it will never be right unless we vote it better. When the time comes let us use our vote—a vote for unity, to amalgamate the Pharmaceutical Society, the R.P.U. and the C.D.A. into one harmonious whole and agreement to abide by its rules and regulations as part of the examination. "Unite us, protect us, develop us."

Yours faithfully,

H. G. HEATHFIELD.

SIR.—As the Council election will very soon be here again, I should like to protest against the "starring" of those candidates who are already members of Council. I think this is giving an unfair advantage to the retiring members, as the average chemist is too apathetic to look into the advantages which might accrue by having a change of members. I doubt not an instant I shall call down the wrath of the little tin gods by writing in this strain; but, inasmuch as we require a young and healthy form of government for our country, so do we require a young and forceful government in pharmacy. When the time for voting comes, I ask those chemists who wish to see their profession prosper, and especially those fellow-chemists who served in the Navy, Army or Air Force, to give their votes to those candidates who will endeavour to bring better times to pharmacy and place it on a far better footing than it has been. Let us not be a lot of poor fish to be guided, or, shall we say, misguided, by a star against the name of any candidate. Let them have an even break with the new candidates.—Yours, etc.

West Hartlepool.

W. DONALDSON LEES.

SIR.—Cannot something be done to stimulate more interest in the next Pharmaceutical Council election? Last year, out of 12,522 voting papers issued only 5,867

members took the trouble to vote. Why this should be so I cannot understand. Perhaps some correspondence on the subject before the election and not after, as is often the case, may wake our fellow-members up.

Yours faithfully,
W. H. PADGET.

Newport, Mon.

Low Salaries

SIR.—In your issue of the *C. & D.* Supplement, dated January 18, I was unfavourably impressed by an "ad." in the "Situations Open" column. An up-to-date, smart and efficient qualified chemist is offered the very poor salary of £4 a week! Surely, one might ask, what is English pharmacy coming to? There are right here, in this go-ahead city of Montreal, countless numbers of girls, without any special qualification, and working short hours (i.e., from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.), who receive from \$20 to \$25 per week—£4 and £5 approximately.

I do not blame a chemist for offering a meagre £4 per week, neither do I find fault with the applicants who are willing to bargain with him. What I wish to know is—Can British pharmacy do no better than that? Is it worth while to consider the trade, or profession if you like, as a life vocation for a man, involving as it does costly training, meticulous care, the avoiding of infringing accidentally or otherwise the D.D.A., poison laws, and Food and Drugs Acts, to say nothing of prolonged hours and harassing work of dispensing which the business entails? For many years I was engaged by a large firm of English chemists, therefore I know something of the business.—Faithfully yours,

A. CECIL KENDALL.

Montreal, Canada.

Empire Pharmacy

SIR.—The very able and thoughtful article on "Empire Pharmacy," by Mr. W. H. Saunders (*C. & D.*, March 15, p. 329), will, I trust, bring forcibly to the notice of all exporters, and convince them, how necessary and beneficial are periodic personal visits by the governing director or other head of firms interested in Empire trade. I tried to emphasise this in an article I wrote on my return visit to India some four years since; unless such journeys are made, it is impossible for stay-at-homes to realise how much such visits are appreciated. The great hospitality and courtesy shown are almost enough to warrant the time necessary; it also gives one real insight as to Dominion and Colonial requirements; again, from the purely business point of view largely increased orders are given to following-up representatives, owing to the feeling of knowing one personally and being sure particular requirements will be understood and executed. I have not had opportunity of the extensive tours made by Mr. Saunders; but I have found the desire to be "in the fold" in the West Indies, and to a limited extent even in France and Italy, not so much for ethical reasons, but pharmaciens who do any English or American business really desire to know us better and even go so far as to ask advice and help. On occasion I have been asked to mark in a catalogue the more useful and popular preparations. I well remember very many years ago how the late Mr. S. M. Burroughs used to travel about Europe, making friends amongst doctors and pharmaciens, all of which did, no doubt, greatly assist the popularity and preparations of his firm.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN D. MARSHALL.

Cannes.

Perfumery Advertising

SIR.—In the article on "Perfumery Publicity" (*C. & D.*, March 8, p. 292) we read that a showcard simply bearing the inscription "Le Parfum Inconnu" by — is not sufficient publicity to be a success by itself. Without wishing to be unduly critical I would point out that all the showcards reproduced to illustrate the article err in this respect, with the possible exception of the first two, namely, "June," which also has the wording "England's most exquisite perfume," and

Houbigant's, worded "Exquisite perfumes for charming women." It is possible that other cards issued to go in series with those depicted remedy this, but I cannot call to mind at the moment any perfumery cards which endeavour to pull the public with such forceful advertising phrases as we are accustomed to see on those issued by the manufacturers of medicinal preparations, particularly those one or two houses who cater solely for lines packed with the chemist's own name and address. It is true that the perfumery houses send out some beautifully designed and coloured cards that are really works of art, but the public has grown familiar with prints and pictures to-day and takes little notice of things which a generation ago would have been treasured up as something worth keeping. Also the time has gone by when the mere repetition of a name and the product was sufficient in itself to attract attention—how many of the thousands of people who regularly use railway stations and tubes ever read or give more than a passing glance at the advertisements placarded on every wall? Most of them look at these advertisements without seeing them, in the same way as they would the floor or the bare walls; they know they are there and take them for granted, the impression on the vision and the brain is so slight and fleeting that it is doubtful whether any individual could name the advertisements displayed on the route which he travels each morning to his daily work. So that it becomes more and more imperative that a good showcard should give some definite reason, or ask some question, which will not only catch the eye, but also cause the individual to consider whether the article referred to has any application which might be useful to himself. There is one matter in which the perfumery houses are in advance of most other manufacturers in their helps to retailers, I refer to the small price tickets which some of them are now sending with parcels of goods, daintily printed on gilt cards or in colours.

Yours faithfully,

PARFUMISTE (11/3).

The Use of Limited Capital

SIR.—In reply to "Sigma" (11/3), I should say that it would be difficult to find a business yielding a net profit of £6 10s. per week for £500. The seller would probably want that for goodwill alone. I speak, of course, of sound concerns; we are all familiar with the other kind, and also those which, having little or no security of tenure, cannot be regarded as a safe investment. A partnership with a view to succession would be good where the retiring partner would be willing to sell out on "easy terms," but why not first of all approach his present employer? An investment with his own firm would not only make "Sigma's" position secure, but would yield dividends which, saved up, might one day purchase his present business or another which would bring him an equal or better return.

I am, etc.,

FINANCIER (18/3).

SIR.—There will probably be many replies to "Sigma's" letter, and they will probably be all in one strain—"stick to the job." "Sigma's" ability must be very marked, and his post a trustworthy manager's, to entitle him to such a good salary. He will want a business doing more than £50 a week to get £7 a week out of it, which is the value of his salary and invested £500. His only chance is to open a business in a promising spot, but even these openings want a lot of finding in these competitive days. The capital to buy a business I place at £1,500, and then it is only a living you buy, not a fortune. Given my chance again, I would be employed at £5 a week rather than overworked and overworried at £5 10s. a week, which is all I get out of my business, turning over £1,600, and bought originally at £1,200. If the future were rosy it might pay to start on £500, but the future of pharmacy is in the melting pot, and no one can see how we small chemists will stand in ten years' time.—Yours truly,

FOURTEEN HOURS A DAY (17/3).

Dispensing Notes and Difficulties

An Iodine-Ether Paint

SIR.—Can you suggest a method by which a fairly satisfactory paint can be made according to the following prescription:—

Iodi	...	...	...	gr. vi.
Æther, pur.	...	...	...	3fl.oz.
Glycerin.	...	...	ad	3fl.oz.

Yours faithfully,

PIGMENTUM (19/118).

[Slight variations of this prescription are common throughout the country, but the most frequent seems to be acetic ether instead of the ether pure of the above formula. It must be sent out with a "Shake the Bottle" label as it is quite immiscible. Dissolve the iodine in the ether and add the solution to the glycerin and shake well. It is an advantage to keep a solution of iodine in glycerin and add the ether to this. Iodine is soluble in glycerin 1—65.]

Solubility of Strychnine Bromide

SIR.—Can you inform me as to the solubility of strychnine bromide? If strychnine bromide is formed in the following mixture by the interaction of the syrup, glycer. co. and the ammon. brom., does it dissolve in the water available?

Ammon. brom.	...	...	...	gr. x.
Syr. glycerophos. co.	...	...	...	3fl.oz.
Syr. aurant.	...	...	...	3ss.

Aquam

...

ad 3ss.

Yours faithfully,

H. S. Y. (4/18).

[This mixture will require two ounces of syrup, glycerophos. co. in eight ounces. This is an acid syrup and the whole bottle will contain 1/5th grain only of strychnine. According to Ruddiman (5th edition, 1925) a mixture containing five times this quantity is safe. We are inclined to differ from this and would prefer to consider the solubility as for the alkaloid 1—7000. Liq. strychnin. hydrochlor. B.P. prescribed with an alkali is safe when it contains not more than seven minimis to the fluid ounce. The more tincture present the better, as the base is more soluble in alcohol (1—150). The solubility of strychnine bromide does not appear to be stated in any of the standard works. Strychnine hydrobromide is given by one authority as difficultly soluble. We have failed to get a precipitate of strychnine bromide in ammonium or potassium bromide mixtures when prescribed in the usual doses in one or two tablespoonfuls of water. A concentrated solution of a bromide with a few drops of liquor strychnine B.P. will give a bunch of crystals.]

Legal Queries

C. S. P. (16/1).—Is an employer entitled to make any deduction from the salary of an assistant who is away ill in respect of the amount that the assistant receives by way of benefit under the National Health Insurance scheme? [The employer has no legal right to deduct anything from the assistant's salary unless the contract of service gives him the right to do so. He must go on paying the salary in full until the engagement has been terminated by the requisite notice.]

W. T. B. (8/1).—It is not necessary for a chemist keeping open shop for the retailing of poisons to enter in the Dangerous Drugs Register the amount of morphine hydrochloride used in the preparation of a batch of tincture of chloroform and morphine B.P. 1885. Since tincture of chloroform and morphine B.P. '85 contains less than 0.2 per cent. of morphine it is outside the Dangerous Drugs Acts, and, consequently, sales of this preparation need not be entered in the Dangerous Drugs Register. However, it is advisable to keep a record of the amounts supplied in order to be able to explain how and in what form the morphine hydrochloride used in the making of this preparation has been supplied by you, if you are at any time called upon to provide this information.

H. B. M. (28/1).—It would appear that the doctor as well as yourself acted in good faith—the doctor in the belief that he was in order in ordering the ampoules by means of a prescription, and you on the assumption that it was proper for him to supply these. Practitioners receive a grant of 1s. 3d. for each hundred insured persons upon their lists to cover the cost of those drugs and medicines they are expected to supply personally. It may be difficult, however, to convince the practitioner that he has received payment for the particular ampoules supplied in this case. It would be inadvisable for you to attempt to recover the cost of the ampoules through the County Court in the event of the practitioner refusing to pay the account submitted to him. You might be proved to be as much at fault as the doctor. It is most probable that you have been notified by the Insurance Committee that the class of articles—of which these special ampoules are an example—should not be dispensed, as they should be supplied by the practitioner providing the treatment. In a recent case of complaint against a doctor it was held on appeal that the doctor was not free from blame because he had not troubled to read and understand certain circulars which had been sent to him by the Insurance Committee.

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for, and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

W. & W. (15/28).—BATH SALT.—Soda ash is unsuitable for preparations of this nature. Several excellent formulas are published in the C. & D. Diary, 1930.

H. W. (12/38).—NAIL-COLOURING VARNISH.—A preparation for this purpose may be made as follows:—

Pyroxylin, dried	...	...	...	90 gr.
Resin	...	...	...	80 gr.
Acetone	...	...	...	to 1 fl. oz.

It may be coloured with the following: *Green*—malachite or brilliant green; *Blue*—methylene blue; *Gold*—bronze powder; *Silver*—aluminium or magnesium powder. The best preparation for removing the varnish is acetone.

J. B. (17/38).—PRESERVING SKINS.—The process generally followed, which would be applicable to chinchilla skins, is to fasten the skins fur side downwards on a board. Scrape away all superfluous fat and daily for a week rub into the surface a mixture of alum and salt or wet with a saturated solution of these salts. Drying is effected by using bran, and sometimes arsenical soap is employed to aid in the preservation of the skin from attacks of insects.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," March 15, 1880

Pharmacy in Victoria

The Pharmacy Act of Victoria, which became law in 1876, provided for the appointment of a Pharmacy Board to hold office for three years. At the end of their term of office the Board has presented a report on its proceedings. Six hundred and twenty-seven pharmaceutical chemists have been registered, of whom twenty have died. Thirty out of thirty-six candidates have passed the Preliminary examination, and forty-seven apprentices are now on the Register. Pharmaceutical students are now received at the School of Mines at Ballarat and Sandhurst, and the University of Melbourne has been urged to establish courses of pharmaceutical study to provide for the Major examination. . . . The administration of the Sale and Use of Poisons Act, 1876, is also in the hands of the Board, and nineteen convictions have been obtained.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Settlement.—An instrument or deed by which property, or an interest in property, is limited to persons in succession.

Sevum.—See Suet.

Shaker.—Mechanically propelled apparatus used for mixing by agitation. Different types are used, the most common being a fixture, usually a wooden box fitted with clamps, containing a bottle and worked in a piston-like motion by means of a wheel-and-shaft arrangement. Another type of shaker used in the extraction of crude drugs is in the form of a beam over a fulcrum, one end being loaded with a number of bottles held in place by clamps. The other end is worked up and down by means of an electric motor, thus shaking the bottles. A third type is a round platform containing a number of clamps to hold flasks or bottles and mounted on a shaft. The shaft is cut and toothed half-way down, giving a loose support. When power is applied the shaft revolves.

Shale.—A general term applied to certain sedimentary rocks possessing a laminated structure parallel to the bedding planes. Frequently they consist of clay or mud consolidated by pressure, or they may be mainly sandstone, limestone, coal, etc. When the shale, which is mined like coal, is distilled, crude oil and ammonia water are produced. The ammonia is passed into sulphuric acid and sulphate of ammonia is formed, which is largely used as a fertilizer in agriculture. The crude oil is again distilled, and on fractionation yields green naphtha and green oil. After further treatment a variety of hydrocarbon oils and wax is produced. Shales are also used in brick-making and for the manufacture of Portland cement and mortar.

Share Capital.—Money subscribed by shareholders to a company. The capital a company possesses is classified as follows:—*Nominal Capital*. This is the amount stated in the memorandum of association. It may not possess this, as nominal capital is often that which exists in name only. *Authorised Capital* is also the amount stated in the memorandum of association. As the memorandum of a company is an authority for its existence and its acts, this term defines the capital it is authorised to issue. Another name used to designate this authorised capital is *Registered Capital*, so that nominal, authorised and registered capital are the same. *Issued and Subscribed Capital*.—This capital is represented by the number of shares that have been issued, either in cash or to vendors as fully or partly paid up. A company may decide to issue only a part of its authorised capital, hence this expression. Again, this capital need not be fully paid. When a company has issued shares, it does not always require the full amount of the shares, and so calls up what it needs. The amount thus called is the *Called-up Capital*. Called-up capital that has actually been received by the company is termed *Paid-up Capital*. It is seen, therefore, that there can be calls in arrears or calls unpaid, as subscribers do not always pay their calls when due. The result of this is *Uncalled Capital*, which is seen sometimes in a balance sheet. A company may resolve to keep aside some of its authorised capital. By a special resolution it decides that a certain amount shall not be capable of being called up except in the event of winding up. This capital is called *Reserve Capital*. Share capital is divided into various classes, each class having certain rights. Ordinary shares have no special right, except to share or participate in the profits. Holders of preferred ordinary shares, after

the preference dividend has been paid, have a right to a fixed dividend. Holders of deferred ordinary shares are entitled to a dividend after the preferred ordinary shareholders. They generally take the profit remaining, unless there are founders' shares (q.v.). Preference shares have the first claim to a dividend out of profits. Generally, too, they have a right of priority as to repayment of capital in the event of a winding up. These shares may be cumulative, that is to say, the dividend accumulates year by year until it is paid. A dividend is only payable out of the profits each year to preference shareholders whose shares are not cumulative. Preference shares are always assumed to be cumulative unless the articles of association express otherwise. Other classes of shares are deferred, or founders' shares, generally issued to vendors or promoters, who are entitled to the surplus profits remaining after the other shareholders have been satisfied.

Shaving Brushes.—There are two distinct classes of shaving brushes on the market, the British-made brush and the imported brush. Prior to the passing of the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 2 Order, 1928, enforcing the marking of foreign brushes, the difference was not always evident. The responsibility of marking is on the retailer of the brush. Brushes are usually marked "Foreign" or with the name of the country of origin. The best brushes are made from badger hair; softness, silkiness and power of holding water has resulted in the choice of this material. Vigorous scrubbing of the face with badger hair leads to serious damage to the brush, the bristles being bent and broken. After use the brush should be well washed and hung up to dry. Medium-quality brushes are made from a mixture of badger and bristle, combining the fineness of the former with the hard-wearing properties of the latter. White hogs' hair supplies a cheaper demand. The best brushes are doubly cemented and doubly bound with non-corroding silver wire, and have a bone handle. Rubber shaving brushes have been tried. (See also Brushes, Sterilisation and Anthrax Prevention Order.)

Shaving Soap.—Soap, in some form or other, is still the most popular lubricant for use with the razor. A good shaving soap must produce a profuse lather rapidly and the lather should keep moist on the face for a considerable time. The soap should be preferably neutral. It must have good keeping properties and be free from subsequent discolouring and warping. The basis usually employed for shaving soaps is good-quality tallow. The best-lathering soap is obtained by employing caustic potash and caustic soda together or by making the potash and soda soaps separately and mixing the two. Thorough drying of the soap is essential. To give the soap emollient properties, glycerin to the extent of about 10 per cent. is often added. Some makers also add a small proportion of gum tragacanth in order to increase the lather, and most shaving soaps are perfumed. The finished product is usually moulded in sticks, which are shaped by machinery. Shaving powders are prepared by cutting the soap into thin shavings, drying and powdering. Shaving creams and pastes are of the same nature as shaving soaps, except that they contain more water. White fat, coconut oil and caustic potash are frequently employed in the manufacture of good shaving creams. Crème d'amandes is made by melting lard, together with coconut oil, adding potash lye, constantly stirring and perfuming with essential oil of bitter almond.

Shea Butter, also known as "Galam" or "Bambouk," is a product of West Africa obtained from the seeds of *Butyrospermum Parkii*, Kotschy (N.O. *Sapotaceae*). It is mentioned by Mungo Park in his "Travels" (p. 202), who stated it forms one of the chief objects of African industry and the main article of inland commerce. The tree is confined in Africa to a belt north of the Equator, extending from French Guinea on the West and to the White Nile on the East, and as far south as Togoland and Uganda. It forms miles of forest on the south side of the Niger River, whence the nuts have been recently exported in considerable quantity, and an allied species locally termed "Lulu" occurs in the Bahr el Ghazel Province. The tree grows



The C&D Commercial Compendium

to a height of 45 to 60 ft., and bears fruit from May to September, ripening chiefly in July. The tree prefers a deep soil rich in humus, such as is often found round the clearings of villages. The tree does not bear fruit until it is fifteen or twenty years old, reaching full bearing at thirty years, and as it grows wild in profusion it is not likely to be planted, and so the best means of securing an abundant supply is the proper clearing of overcrowded trees and the preventing by Forest Regulations of the destruction of the shea trees when timber is being felled. A survey was recently made in the Gold Coast, where the Conservator of Forests recorded the opinion that the trees in the northern territories are capable of producing 260,000 tons of shea butter per annum. The fruit, which is a kind of drupe, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long, about the size of a pigeon's egg, consisting of an outer yellowish- or blackish-green pulp, which is eaten by natives and also by animals such as sheep and swine, or when the fruit falls is allowed to rot, or the fruits are collected and the pulp removed. The nut or endocarp has a thin woody shell and encloses a soft yellow kernel, which turns to a dark chocolate colour and is firm and hard when dried, in which state it is exported. The butter or fat is extracted by the natives in the following manner:—The nuts are exposed several days to dry in the sun, or are roasted, and are then reduced to flour in a mortar. The flour is then placed in a vessel and sprinkled with warm water and kneaded to the consistency of dough. When the particles of fat are detached by the addition of hot water the operation is repeated until the fat is entirely separated and rises to the surface. The fat is then collected, boiled over a strong fire with constant skimming to remove any remaining pulp, purifying it by treating with water and straining it. By this means about half the fat is extracted, but is often dark coloured and has a burnt smell. When carefully prepared by repeated filtration in a warm closet it can be obtained white. It resembles tallow in appearance, but is more unctuous, and greases the fingers. It has a faint odour and a sweetish flavour. It is then poured into a damp mould and when solidified is wrapped in leaves, and will then keep for two years. The yield of butter is 30 to 40 per cent. The butter is white, but sometimes with a reddish tint. It may be rendered valuable for edible purposes by removal of the 5 to 8 per cent. of unsaponifiable matter, which requires special treatment by modern methods to remove it. This is a kind of gutta percha, present in the butter to the extent of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., which has been called gutta shea. It is insoluble in alcohol, alcohol and ether mixed, acids, and alkalies. Slightly soluble in pure ether and in ordinary animal and vegetable fats. It exists ready formed in the oil, partly in solution and partly in suspension, but removable by filtration. Shea butter is imported to the extent of 500 tons or more annually from Sierra Leone, for use in the manufacture of hard soaps, and is largely used in some of the Continental candle factories and in soap-making to prevent the soap from washing away too rapidly. The natives use it for food, also for lighting and anointing the skin. Machines for de-pulping and nut cracking and modern methods of drying are now being introduced in some districts in West Africa. Introduction of modern machinery for the treatment of shea nuts has had the result of diminishing the amount of nuts exported, whilst that of the butter has increased. The maximum export from British West Africa was that of 1915, viz., 10,084 tons, and in French West Africa the largest export was that of 1922, viz., 109 tons of nuts, 295 tons of shea butter. From the Sudan 409 tons were exported in 1920, and from the Ivory Coast 110 tons in 1919. The improvement of means of transport so as to enable the large undeveloped areas to be economically worked, will, it is believed, cause shea nut kernels in the immediate future to play an important rôle in West African trade. Approximately it takes $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons of fruit to produce one ton of dried kernels. Analysed by Oudemans it was found to yield about 70 per cent. of stearic acid, but no

palmitic acid. This statement was confirmed by Pfaff. It is said to soften at 95° F. and melt at near 100° F., but the melting point both of the butter and the fatty acid have been differently stated by different authors. Mr. W. L. Carpenter believes there are two varieties of shea butter, varying in their percentage of stearic acid; since the melting points differ by only 4° F., whether collected from more than one species is open to question. In the Gaboon and neighbouring countries two other species, *Bassia Djave* and *B. Nounou*, yield a similar fat. In the French Colonies shea nuts are known as karité nuts.

Sheringham Artificial Daylight.—An invention consisting of a tinted reflector for the correction of artificial illumination so that the result approximates to daylight. The apparatus resembles an indirect light fitting, so producing a diffused kind of light such as would come from a window. The requisite distribution of colours has been calculated by spectro-photometric measurements on opaque pigments, made by means of the Abney colour-patch apparatus. The object of the reflector, which is a parasol-shaped screen of colours arranged according to an empirical formula, is to neutralise the excess of red rays in artificial light, so giving the blue and violet rays at the opposite end of the spectrum a chance to assert themselves as they do in daylight.

Shop-front.—Shop-front design has become a recognised phase of architecture, for it is now more generally realised that the shop-front is something more than a mere frame for the window. To be really successful it must blend with the style of the building to which it belongs. It must convey something of the character of the business carried on in the shop, and enable potential customers to form some idea of the standards of the business. It should be built to provide facilities for proportionate window display, and an attractive well-lighted lobby. There is an absence of ornamentation about the present-day shop-front. It is conceived on simple lines, although there is now a wealth of materials from which the shop-fitter may make a choice. A plain surround of granite, marble, Roman stone, or Hoptonwood stone is generally chosen, and the window framing may be in wood, bronze-metal, white-metal, or stainless steel. Of these, bronze-metal is the most popular for pharmacy frontages. The chemist's name is introduced in plain wood or metal letters on to a fascia of opal glass or in lettering applied direct to the architrave. Illuminated signs are popular for shop-front use. The best types of these have nothing garish or glaring about them, but are designed to provide attractive exterior publicity by night without disfiguring the premises by day. The light is generally supplied from concealed sources. Another pleasing factor in shop-front construction is the arrangement of a transom rail about two-thirds of the way up the window with a decorative glazing above it. This serves the double purpose of concealing the window-lighting equipment and of adding to the attractions of the shop-front, for formerly the plate-glass window pane was carried up to the fascia, with the result that there was either a blank effect above the display, or else the window dressing was carried up to a ridiculous height with goods placed considerably above eye level, from which position it was difficult for passers-by to inspect them. It is a frequent custom to have one, two, or three carboys displayed above the transom rail (standing on the false ceiling of the window), and to have a plain glass over-transom treatment which allows these to be seen to full advantage. This helps to impart the professional atmosphere so essential to the pharmacy exterior. Outside hanging lights are no longer favoured as they tend to detract from the effect of a well-lighted window and also spoil the appearance of the shop-front. Steps up into the lobby are also avoided where possible, and it is the general practice to have easily-opening swing doors, in order to facilitate in every way the entry of the customer into the shop. The doors are usually recessed, so that further facilities are provided for display in the lobby windows. For the fairly deep lobby a ceiling light is preferable.

MARCH 22, 1930

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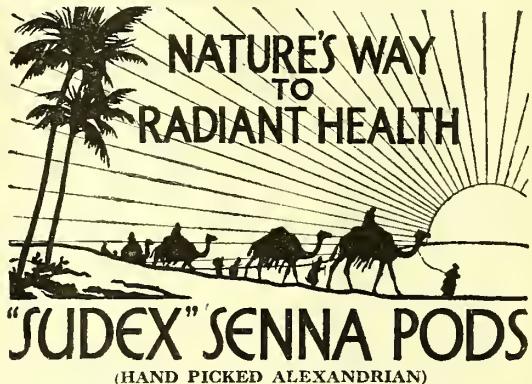
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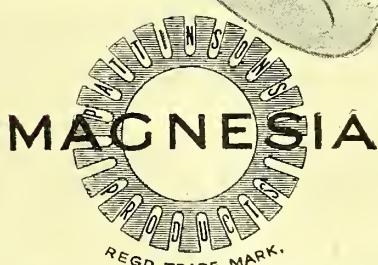
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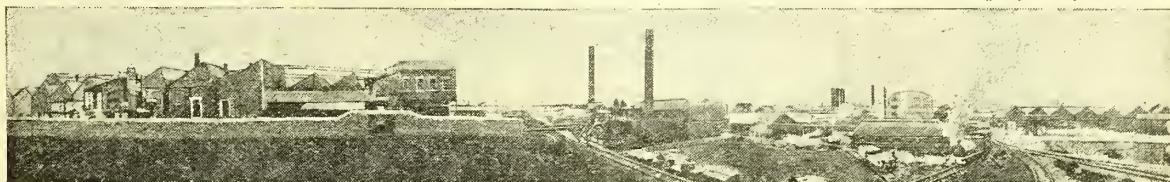


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ANTI-ACID TABLETS, "TOXINICON" for Rheumatic diseases
GOLDEN-RAY SHAVING SOAP The only Soap with antiseptic Vaseline
centre
SOLEIL D'OR PERFUME & TOILET PREPARATIONS

London Chemists are invited to send their "Sun Ray" patients to our private rooms. Trained Staff in attendance
ASK FOR DETAILS.

Write for Descriptive Catalogue,
Sunshine Remedies, Ltd.
8 West Halkin Street, S.W.1
Telephone: Sloan 4133.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TO ALL

RETAILERS OF PROPRIETARY MEDICINES

The Lincoln and Midland Counties' Drug Co., Ltd.,
desire to remind the trade that the title

“BLOOD MIXTURE”

IS THEIR REGISTERED TRADE-MARK.

THE USE OF THE DESIGNATION “BLOOD MIXTURE”
CANNOT BE APPLIED TO ANY PREPARATION OTHER THAN
“CLARKE’S BLOOD MIXTURE.”

THE PROPRIETORS OF “CLARKE’S BLOOD MIXTURE”
HAVE HAD BROUGHT TO THEIR NOTICE NUMEROUS CASES
OF INFRINGEMENT.

“CLARKE’S BLOOD MIXTURE” HAS BEEN ADVERTISED
CONSISTENTLY FOR OVER SEVENTY YEARS, DURING WHICH
PERIOD A VAST AMOUNT OF MONEY HAS BEEN SPENT
IN CREATING AND MAINTAINING THE GOODWILL ENJOYED
BY THIS WELL-KNOWN PREPARATION.

THE PROPRIETORS OF “CLARKE’S BLOOD MIXTURE”
GIVE NOTICE OF THEIR INTENTION TO TAKE WHATEVER
STEPS MAY BE NECESSARY TO PROTECT THEMSELVES
AGAINST INFRINGEMENT OF THEIR TRADE-MARK RIGHTS
AND THEIR CONFIDENCE IN THE INTEGRITY OF THE
TRADE IS SUCH THAT THEY FEEL THIS ANNOUNCEMENT
WILL SUFFICE TO END FURTHER MISUSE, INTENTIONAL
OR OTHERWISE, OF THE TITLE

“BLOOD MIXTURE”

(Regd. No. 3275)

THE LINCOLN & MIDLAND COUNTIES' DRUG CO., LTD.
Park Street Works - - - - - Lincoln



MAKE YOUR COUNTER A BOOKING OFFICE FOR THE HEALTH EXPRESS

Over five million people see advertisements of Reade's Express Powders every week in their own local papers which they read from cover to cover. Soon everyone will know how invaluable they are for all these complaints:

HEADACHE, INFLUENZA, CHILLS, FEVERISHNESS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM and NEURITIS.

When they see Express Powders in a Pharmacy they will say: "Perhaps one of those would stop this headache, or shake off this 'flu.'"

The question is—Will that Pharmacy be yours? If so, you may be certain of a good share of this business, AND REMEMBER, Express Powders once sold continue to sell themselves.

NOTE REVISED PRICES AND PACK.

Sizes -	1/3 box	3/- box containing 22 powders	Box for containing 45 Powders at 2d. each	Box for containing 110 powders at 2d. each
Prices -	11/6 per dozen.	30/- per dozen.	5/- each	12/- each
Profit - Yielded	3/6 per dozen.	6/- per dozen.	2/6 each	6/4 each

Special Prices upon application for £5, £10, and £25 Parcels.

1/3 READE'S 2^d
Per Box Per powder
EXPRESS POWDERS

London Distributors:

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LTD., 7-13, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1.
SANGER & SONS, 42a, Hampstead Road, N.W.1.

READE BROTHERS & CO. LTD., Wolverhampton
Established 1773.

FOR SEXUAL NEURASTHENIA and IMPOTENCE.

TESTOGAN tablets and ampoules.
THELYGAN tablets and ampoules.
YOHIMBIN tablets and ampoules.
LECITHIN-YOHIMBIN pills and tablets.

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, and SCIATIC CONDITIONS.

ATOCIN tablets.
ATOCIN WITH ASPIRIN tablets.
CAVOSEPT (Vaginal Antiseptic).
LIPOLYSIN tablets and ampoules for OBESITY.
BISMOLAN suppositories and ointment for HAEMORRHOIDS.
ELIXIR NEUROGENIC (Cavendish) TONIC RECONSTRUCTIVE.

For literature and other information apply to —
CAVENDISH CHEMICAL COMPANY,
137 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1

SALES STILL RISING

Popular prices and widespread advertising have acquainted the public with the merit of this certified safe and efficient Internal and External Antiseptic; non-poisonous—non-caustic, an accidental overdose is entirely harmless. Invaluable in all forms of illness of germ origin.

RETAIL PRICES: Liquid or Yadile (the pocket tablet) 1/3, 3/-, 4/9, 12/-, 22/6. OINTMENT 1/3 per tin. PASTILLES 1/- per tin. SOAP 1/- per tablet.

YADIL

The Antiseptic which is Certified by Public Analysts and Pathologists as Safe for Internal and External Use

YADIL PRODUCTS (1925) LTD.
SICILIAN HOUSE, SICILIAN AVE., LONDON, W.C.1



Wholesale Prices

1/3 Size
11/6 per dozen net
3/- Size
27/6 per dozen net

Carriage Paid Gross Quantities
or equivalent.

Manufactured only by
J. F. WHITE & CO., Chemists
BENSON STREET, LEEDS.

17% Extra Profits. "British to the Core" New Series Display Features.



"ASPRO"
RELIEVES COLDS, INFLUENZA AND RHEUMATISM
IN ONE NIGHT
IT DOES NOT HARM THE HEART.



"ASPRO"
STOPS PAIN IN 5 MINUTES
IT DOES NOT HARM THE HEART.

Beautiful New Display Features Printed in Natural Colours for Exclusive Showing by British Chemists

ACCEPTING the advice of a number of leading chemists to provide high-class display features we have pleasure in announcing the completion of a new series, exclusively produced for chemists.

The illustrations on these pages represent actual photographs of cut-outs just received from the printers. The size of each is approximately 22 by 14 inches, and the printing has been executed in full colour with a gloss finish. The composite display shown below is a folding combination in group form of the same figures and has been produced to place on counters, shelves, and in corners and recesses.

From the point of artistic value these displays will not only attract attention, but they will add tone to your display work—give an unenviable impression of progression—and the "ASPRO" messages link your store to the largest medicine advertising campaign in the world.

Simply write or 'phone, and a complete set will be forwarded to any chemist in Great Britain.

There is no doubt that the new displays will further enhance "ASPRO" sales for chemists. Turn up your ledger and analyse your "ASPRO" purchases. IF YOU ARE NOT BUYING ON OUR BONUS TERMS you are losing an average additional 17 per cent. net profit, so figure out exactly what this extra percentage would mean to you EACH YEAR. With the cost of doing business rising higher year by year, is it good business to miss an extra 17 per cent. net?

The "ASPRO" bonus is as follows:—On a one gross order for 10's the bonus is one dozen packets, on half-gross order, ½ dozen packets. Half gross 10's is the minimum order accepted for Bonus purposes.

17% Extra Profit if You buy Your 'ASPRO' Supplies on Bonus Terms

On a one gross order for 27's the bonus is 2 dozen packets, on a half-gross order 1 dozen packets, and on a quarter gross order ½ dozen packets. A quarter gross order is the minimum quantity. There is no bonus on 5's or 6's.

The conditions are that the Chemist who buys on these terms undertakes to display prominently "ASPRO" advertising matter in his shop window for 14 days, and sell at advertised prices. As "ASPRO" is so extensively advertised, this action will not only bring customers into the Chemist's shop to purchase "ASPRO," but should enable the Chemist's staff to make other sales to these customers. Acceptance of Bonus is considered acceptance of conditions regarding display and selling prices. For Bonuses it is not necessary to buy both sizes at the same time, i.e.,

single lots 6 dozen 10's or 3 dozen 27's will qualify the Chemist.

You order as follows:—We do not sell direct to the Chemist. All our business goes through Wholesalers. Orders may be sent either to your Wholesaler or direct to us. If to us, state the name of your Wholesaler, so that we may forward the order on and the Bonus will be supplied direct by us.

Ordinary prices for "ASPRO" are as follows:—

3d. size containing 5 tablets 2/3 dozen.
6d. size containing 10 tablets 4/6 dozen.
1/3 size containing 27 tablets 11/6 dozen.
2/6 size containing 60 tablets 21/- dozen.
Less 2½% 30 days.

NOTE.—1/3 size contains 2 extra tablets. The 2/6 size 10 extra tablets.

"ASPRO" consists of the purest Acetyl Salicylic Acid that has ever been known to Medical Science, and its claims are based on its superiority.

Agents—

GOLLIN & CO. PTY. LTD.
(Aspro Dept.)

SLOUGH, Bucks.

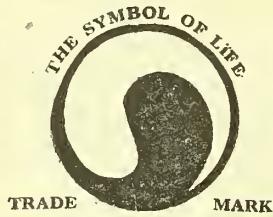
Phone - - - Slough 608.
No proprietary right is claimed in the method of manufacture or the formula.

'ASPRO'
REG. TRADE MARK

Made by **ASPRO LIMITED**
Slough, England



Composite Display for Shelves and Recesses.
Printed in Full Colours.



PRUNOL

PRUNE JELLY

NATURE'S FRUIT LAXATIVE FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS
SAFE AND SIMPLE



Stocks now available with new label as advertised

Look to your Stocks

Our great advertising campaign is now in progress. We are sending the Public to you. To avoid disappointing your customers order now from your Wholesaler.

In Jars, 1/6 & 2/11. Profit on Selling Price 25%.

SHOWCARDS AND BOOKLETS GRATIS ON APPLICATION

PRUNOL PRODUCTS LTD. 28, BUCKINGHAM GATE,

Phone: Victoria 3536

Wires: "Prunol, Sowest, London."

S.W.1

The Profit's the thing

A steady profit is assured if you stock

CONSTIPON

The demand is good, and sales are increasing daily.

TABLETS per box 3d., 6d. & 1/-

Stocked by Scottish Wholesale Druggists.

CONSTIPON

65 West Regent Street, Glasgow.

Teasdale's Chlorodyne

Shows the best profit to the Chemist and is the cheapest to the Customer.

NO Signature Required. Sold by CHEMISTS ONLY.

From all the leading WHOLESAVERS. TERMS FROM

The Teasdale's Chlorodyne Co. 75 Fitzwilliam St. HUDDERSFIELD

BUDNIP POWDERS

—A well-advertised line. Can be stocked with every confidence. Retails at 1/3. Shows excellent profits. Show matter and counter bills gladly sent on receipt of p.c.

Obtainable from your usual wholesaler, or from

BUDNIP Ltd., Budnip House, OLDHAM

Telephone: - - - Oldham 2136



'Petrolagar'

(Regd. Trade Mark)

FREE OFFER.—You may have one 8-oz. bottle free with one dozen 8-oz. size, any assortment, or one 16-oz. bottle free with one dozen 16-oz. size, any assortment (not a mixed dozen of large and small).

Obtain the best terms by ordering 'Petrolagar' Brand Emulsion in dozen lots from your wholesaler.

PETROLAGAR LABORATORIES LTD., BRAYDON ROAD, LONDON, N.

Phone: CLISSOLD 7572.



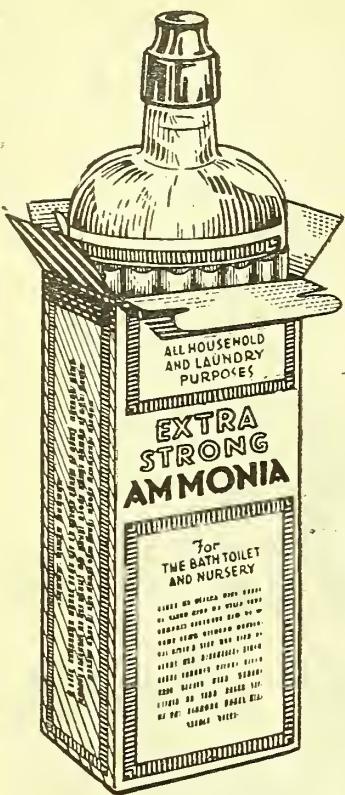
THEY SELL CONSISTENTLY — BECAUSE THEY HAVE PROVED THEIR SUPERIORITY.

People have come to know that Cassell's Tablets accomplish everything they are advertised to do. Once they've tried them, they will certainly become regular purchasers. Forceful advertising appearing in the leading national dailies, in a long list of provincial papers and magazines, is graphically telling, telling, telling thousands of homes of the great tonic and restorative qualities of Cassell's Tablets. People in your neighbourhood are reading all about Cassell's. Are you adequately stocked to meet every demand? Cassell's are the largest and most extensively advertised proprietary in the Drug Trade. Cassell's offer you an all the year round profitable turnover, ready, steady, sure.

CASSELL'S TABLETS

Link up with our advertising and increase your daily business—send for the very attractive show material which we have prepared for your window and counter. A postcard will bring it to you by return post.

**ORDER THROUGH YOUR WHOLESALER, OR DIRECT
FROM THE BEECHAM-VENO CENTRAL DISTRIBUTING
DEPOT, CHESTER ROAD, MANCHESTER.**



The CARTON that means PROFIT!

PRICES :

20 oz. size : 8/-, 8/3, 8/-
for 3, 6 and 12 dozen.

10 oz. size : 5/6, 5/3, 5/-
for 3, 6 and 12 dozen.

Allowances made on empty
bottles, and all carriage
paid both on goods and
empties.

A line that means profit without effort. Extra Strong Ammonia in pint or half-pint bottles, with rubber corks and air-tight caps, packed in really attractive cartons, that not only make more sales but minimise loss from breakages. To further the sales of this product in every way, a sales-compelling showcard is included with every order.

Our thoroughly up-to-date equipment enables us to offer you this exceptionally good value at a price low enough to appeal to your most thrifty customers.

THORNTON & ROSS, Ltd.

Manufacturing Chemists

MILNSBRIDGE - HUDDERSFIELD.

Phone - - - 179 Milnsbridge.

RIVISTA ITALIANA DELLE ESSENZE E PROFUMI

(Affiliated to the Technical Press Association.)

Official Organ of the Group of Producers of Aromatic Substances of the National Fascist Federation of Chemical and Allied Industries.

Director : - - - - Dr. EMMA FENAROLI.

Editorial Offices : - VIA S. VINCENZO N.38 MILAN.
Telephone : 31 216-C.P.850.

Producers of Aromatic Substances for Perfumery—Manufacturers of Articles used in the Perfumery Trade—This is the Periodical in which to Advertise effectively in Italy.

MAKE USE OF ITS ADVANTAGES

SAMPLE COPY AND TARIFF ON REQUEST.

POPULAR  RELIABLE

Consider the
"Ucal" BRAND
 of
WATER GLASS

(140° Twaddle)

Packed in strong decorated tins.

Our Terms are, we believe, Lower than any other packers.



SIZE.	COST per doz.
1lb. - -	2/10
2lb. - -	4/8
4lb. - -	8/6
7lb. - -	13/6

Delivery Free by "Ucal" Vans,
or Carriage Forward by Rail.Please Note these Carriage Conditions when Ordering
and quote—REF. DESK 5.

United Chemists' Association
LIMITED

(Phone 3021)

CHELTENHAM

and KEITH GROVE, LONDON, W.12.
Telephone: "RIVERSIDE" 4641.

THE MALT THAT CANNOT CRYSTALLISE

MALT EXTRACT

MALT &
OIL

The No Trouble Malt Extract

MILLAMALT

Finest Vitamin Malt Food.
Contains Vitamins A, B₁, B₂, C and D

JEF-O-MIL

Malt and Oil with Chemical Food.
In BULK or BOTTLES, or packed under
Customer's Brand.

Write for Samples and Prices.

JEFFREYS, MILLER & Co. Ltd.
LEYLAND MILLS, WIGANPhone:
WIGAN 327.Telegrams:
"MALTUM," WIGAN.

BRITISH

THROUGHOUT

energen
Regd. Trade MarkeSTARCH-REDUCED BREAD
AND
CEREAL HEALTH FOODS

ARE STANDARD IN THE DIETETIC TREATMENT OF DIABETES, AND THE ONLY FOODS WHICH BEAR THE WEIGHT OF PROTEIN, CARBOHYDRATE, FAT AND CALORIE VALUE ON EACH PACKAGE.

Widely prescribed by the Medical Profession in the Dietary for Weight Reduction, treatment of Blood Pressure, all Special Diets and during Convalescence.

The constancy of their protein and carbohydrate content enables the physician to prescribe and adjust the dietary as desired.

ENERGEN PRODUCTS ARE OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WHOLESALERS, AND Owing TO THEIR GENERAL USE, CHEMISTS ARE ABLE TO DEVELOP A PROFITABLE TRADE.

Diet Cards for Diabetes, Obesity, "Light Diets," and the Energen-Hollywood 18-day weight reduction diet (approved by Medical Authority), and Advertising Material, Show Cards, etc., sent free on request.

Panel Patients obtain all Energen Products at reduced rates with full profit to the chemist.

Particulars on application.

energen
FOODS Co., Ltd.
WILLESDEN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

'PHYLLOSAN'

BRAND OF CHLOROPHYLL TABLETS

Reg'd Trade Mark

BONUS OFFER CLOSES MARCH 31st

All orders for delivery ON or BEFORE that date will be filled at the rate of

THIRTEEN TO THE DOZEN

yielding 52% on Cost, or 34% on Turnover, minimum quantity, 3 doz.

TRADE TERMS

(P.A.T.A.)

March 7, 1930.

3 doz.

either size or assorted

3/- Size (unstamped) 27/- per doz. 25/6 per doz.

5/- " " 45/- " 42/9 "

Original cases only. 1 doz. and 3 doz., either size, carriage paid.

Full particulars, together with offer of NEW DISPLAY MATERIAL, have been posted to all retail chemists. If you have not received your copy, please apply at once to the Distributors, at the address below.

Distributors: FASSETT & JOHNSON, LTD., 86 Clerkenwell Road, LONDON, E.C.1

Issued by Natural Chemicals, Ltd. (Agents.

PURE ORANGE WINE A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN

(VINUM AURANTII B.P.)

Prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopeia.

(Wholesale only.)

Samples from Head Office, Thomas Street, DUBLIN, or London Office, 74 Great Tower Street, LONDON, E.C.3.

HONEY

CHOICE ENGLISH HONEY - - - - - ½ lb. Glass Jars, 11/- doz., 1 lb., 20/- doz.
FINEST CALIFORNIAN WHITE CLOVER " " 7/6 " " 12/6 "

Ditto in patent containers - - - - - 2 oz. 2/8, 4 oz. 4/3, 8 oz. 6/9, 16 oz. 11/-,
NATURAL LIQUID HONEY, Tupelo, not clarified, natural non-setting Nectar, in Glass Jars,
½ lb. 8/6, 1 lb. 14/- doz. Also French, New Zealand and Canadian Honey

C. W. HARPER, 254 STOCKPORT ROAD, MANCHESTER

ESTABLISHED 1793.

The Best and
Safest Infants'
Medicine of
over 130 years'
standing.

ATKINSON & BARKER'S
INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE

Does not
contain
any
Scheduled
Poison.

ROBERT BARKER & SON, LTD., 13 WESLEY STREET, C. on M., MANCHESTER



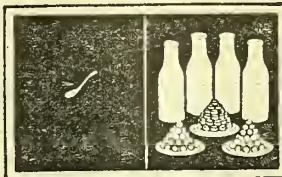
National Committee for
Promoting the Consump-
tion of Norwegian Cod
Liver Oil, Bergen, Norway.

To combat wasting diseases; to accelerate the process of convalescence; to maintain health: Norwegian cod liver oil is a sure and trusted ally which no doctor can afford to disregard.

Thanks to its prolific content of vitamins A and D, Norwegian cod liver oil is a strong adjuvant in the fight against micro-organisms that cause colds, pneumonia, bronchitis, diarrhoea and rickets. It has been found of the greatest value in restoring to health arrested cases of tuberculosis. It also helps to maintain a healthy skin action.

There is no efficient substitute for cod liver oil.

A TEASPOONFUL OF
NORWEGIAN COD
LIVER OIL CONTAINS
MORE VITAMINS THAN



ALL THE BUTTER AND
MILK ANY INDIVI-
DUAL CAN EAT AND
DRINK IN A DAY

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

Extra Profit

ON

BEMAX

MAX-imum Natural Vitamin B

Special BONUS OFFER



A renewed and extensive advertising campaign is in operation, augmented by consistent medical propaganda.

It will be profitable to renew your stocks on the terms of this Special Bonus Offer at the rate of

13 to the dozen

ordered, in consideration of a 14 days' window display. This Bonus, together with your buying on these attractive quantity terms, adds substantially to your profit on Bemax.

AVAILABLE MARCH 1st-31st, 1930

STUDY THESE ATTRACTIVE TRADE TERMS.

	P.A.T.A. Protected Face Value.	per doz.	3 doz. (A) or equivalent, per doz.	12 doz. (B) or equivalent, per doz.
1 lb. size ..	2/6	22/6	21/3	20/6
2 lb. size ..	4/6	40/6	38/-	37/3
Hospital size	20/-	15/- each	—	—
Plus Bonus at the rate of 13 to the dozen.				
Profit on Outlay	—	44%	52%	58%

Suggested Assortments or Equivalents

(A) (1) 2 doz. 2/6 and $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 4/6; (2) 1 doz. each 2/6 and 4/6; (3) 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 4/6 size.

(B) (1) 8 doz. 2/6 and 2 doz. 4/6; (2) 4 doz. each 2/6 and 4/6; (3) 6 doz. 4/6 size. Original cases: 2/6 size, 1 doz. and 3 doz.; 4/6 size, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. and 1 doz. Carriage paid on 3 doz. 2/6 or equivalent.

Bonus Orders may be placed direct or with your usual Wholesaler if preferred, but the Display Sets and Bonus goods will be sent Carriage Paid only by and direct from Sole Distributors—

FASSETT & JOHNSON, LTD., 86 CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

Manufacturers: VITAMINS (1928) LTD., 38 Danemere Street, London, S.W.15.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE, APRIL 12, 1930.



AN INVITATION.—The new Bemax factory at Hammersmith affords excellent facilities for viewing the Boat Race, and we shall be pleased to accommodate any Pharmacists and their friends who would care to accept the hospitality of our clients. Please write to us for further information—FASSETT & JOHNSON, LTD., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1.

**PURE RUSSIAN
LIQUID PARAFFIN MEDICINAL B.P.
ALL GRAVITIES. HIGHEST VISCOSITY.**

**PURE RUSSIAN
“JASMINE” BRAND WHITE OILS**
CHEMICALLY PURE. WATER WHITE. ODOURLESS.
FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

Competitive Prices. Best Quality. Immediate Delivery.

THE PURE RUSSIAN LIQUID PARAFFIN CO., LTD.
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ANHYDROUS AND
HYDROUS.

The PHARMACEUTICAL LANOLINE CO.
WHITE &
HALF WHITE OILS.
B.P. PETROLEUM JELLIES.

CARNWATH ROAD, FULHAM, LONDON, S.W.6

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Telegrams: Batapo, Phone, London.



REGISTERED FOR OUR
WELL-KNOWN BRANDS
OF CERESINE WAXES.

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WHITE BLEACHED CARNAUBA WAX VARIOUS GRADES
BEESWAX WHITE, YELLOW AND RESIDUE
AND COMPOSITION PARAFFIN WAX ALL MELTING
OZOKERITE WAX ALL POINTS
GRADES

POTH, HILLE & CO., LTD.,
6 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.

Works at
Stratford, E.

PETROLEUM JELLIES

WHITE, LEMON, YELLOW, AMBER.
RED, GREEN.

WHITE & COLOURED OILS

YELLOW, GREEN, RED FOR BRILLIANTINE, etc.

LIQUID PARAFFIN

COLOURLESS, TASTELESS, ODOURLESS.
ALL SPECIFIC GRAVITIES.

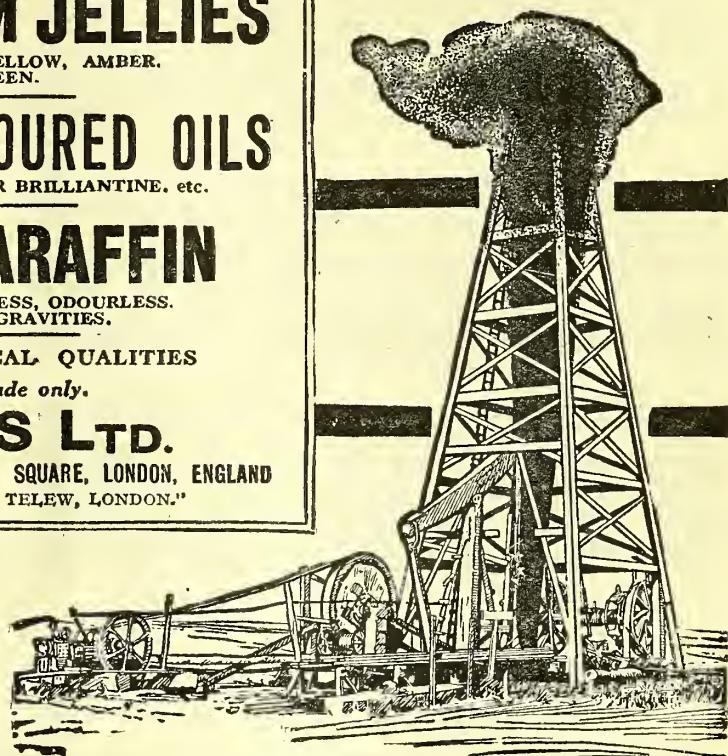
B.P. AND TECHNICAL QUALITIES

Wholesale Trade only.

STERNS LTD.

ROYAL LONDON HOUSE, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, ENGLAND

Telegrams: "CENTUMVIR, TELEW, LONDON."



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FOLDED
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SAMPLES
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Postlip Filterings are stocked by all the leading Wholesale
Laboratory Dealers.

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Postlip Mills, Winchcombe, Cheltenham.



PETROLEUM JELLY

(*SALVO PETROLIA*)
BRAND

THE PERFECTION OF PETROLEUM JELLY
MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

THE DEE OIL CO LTD

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LIVERPOOL

TELEPHONE:—
CENTRAL 3859

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PACKED IN BARRELS, KEGS OR
SMALLER PACKAGES IF DESIRED.

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WHITE OILS B.P. & Technical Qualities
SAMPLES & PRICES ON APPLICATION

OLEUM DEELINÆ (DEE OIL)
THE UNFAILING CURE FOR ECZEMA

**PARAFFINUM
LIQUIDUM B.P.****All Specific Gravities Guaranteed
to remain bright at 0°C****B.P. WHITE & YELLOW
PETROLEUM JELLIES****WHITE & HALF
WHITE OILS***BY APPOINTMENT
TO H.M. THE KING*Quotations and samples will be
gladly sent on request to :—
(WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.)**W.B.DICK
& CO. LIMITED**26 GROSVENOR GARDENS
LONDON - - - S.W.1Telephone - Sloane 3461 (7 lines).
Telegrams - "Dicotto, Sowest, London."

And at

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NEWCASTLELIVERPOOL
CARDIFF**Petroleum
Jelly****White, Yellow, Amber,
& Ruby Red, for all
Pharmaceutical and
Veterinary purposes****MEADE-KING, ROBINSON & CO., LTD.**22 Water Street
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Finsbury Circus
LONDON.Deansgate Arcade
MANCHESTER.Martineau Street
BIRMINGHAM.Wellington
Chambers
LEEDS.

ROBINSON'S of
CHESTERFIELD
for
CARDBOARD
BOXES

ROUND · OVAL · SQUARE · FOLDING

ROBINSON & SONS LTD.
CHESTERFIELD & LONDON

BEADED BOXES

The boxes illustrated above are finding increasing favour amongst chemists. They are dust-proof and air-tight and of a very attractive appearance.

Fitted with a flanged metal lid which is easily lifted out they form a very useful container.

Blank panel on reverse side for printing in Customer's name and address.

ROBINSON & SONS, Ltd.

Manufacturers of ROUND, OVAL, SQUARE AND FOLDING
CARDBOARD BOXES.

CHESTERFIELD

The "EVERSAFE"

PATENTED EVERYWHERE

BABY
PACIFIER

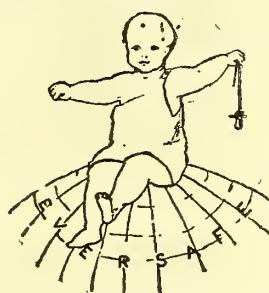
WITH THE NEW
COUPLING and
REDUCED
PRICES
HAS SECURED
SALES BEYOND
ALL PREVIOUS
RECORDS.

THE ONLY
PACIFIER WITH
INDIVIDUAL
WARRANTY.

ORDER YOUR
STOCK AT ONCE.
GOOD PROFITS
ASSURED YOU.

F. SCHUTZE & CO. Ltd.
BLACK BULL WORKS, LONDON, N.7

All over the World
They are Acclaimed
the Favourite of
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Sample Order, 3 dozen
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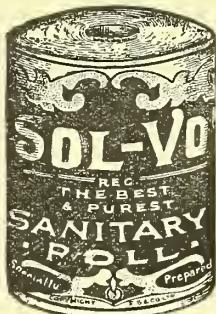
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— the name the
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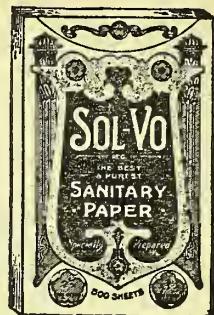




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Three dozen Rolls ...	per doz. 7/- net.
Half gross " ...	6/6 "
One gross " ...	6/- "
Five gross " ...	5/3 "

Three dozen Packets ...	per doz. 10/- net.
Half gross " ...	9/6 "
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The M. G. TOILET ROLL SUPERIOR QUALITY.

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One gross Rolls ...	per doz. 4/3 net.
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PHOSFERINE

BRAND TONIC

Window Display Conditions

Monthly Account.Carriage Paid.

For a small Window Display of not less than fourteen days and an order for £5 worth of Phosferine Brand Preparations, a bonus of One dozen 1/3 Phosferine Tonic will be allowed: a bonus of Half-dozen 1/3 Phosferine Tonic will be allowed for a £2 10s. order with window display of fourteen days.

EXAMPLE.

		COST	SELLS FOR
3½ dozen 1/3 size at 11/6 net	...	£2 2 2	£2 15 0
2 " 3/- " at 29/- "	...	2 18 0	3 12 0
1 " 1/3 bonus	...	...	15 0
		£5 0 2	£7 2 0

Showing a Net Profit of £2 1 10 on an outlay of £5 0 2
Window Display Material Free and Carriage Paid.

PHOSFERINE BRAND PREPARATIONS

PHOSFERINE BRAND TONIC ...	1/3 size per doz. net	3/- size per doz. net	5/- size per doz. net	12/- size per doz. net
PHOSFERINE BRAND TONIC TABLETS ...	11/6	29/-	46/6	110/-
PHOSFERINE BRAND STOMACH & DYSPEPSIA TABLETS ...				
PHOSFERINE BRAND KIDNEY & BLADDER TABLETS ...				
PHOSFERINE BRAND CHEST & THROAT TABLETS ...				
PHOSFERINE BRAND SKIN & BLOOD TABLETS ...				
PHOSFERINE BRAND PILE & ULCER TABLETS ...	—	29/-	46/6	—
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Proprietary rights are not claimed in these preparations apart from the registered trade mark "Phosferine." Rigorous prosecution will follow any infringement.

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Phosferine Brand Preparations, Sanacine and Infants' Powders are supplied upon the condition that they are not retailed in the United Kingdom under the following prices, viz.: **1/3, 3/-, 5/- & 12/-**

We ask your kind co-operation and support in maintaining these prices and will be obliged if you will inform us of any underselling that comes to your notice, when enquiries will be instituted, and, if necessary, further supplies withheld.

ALL INFORMATION WILL BE REGARDED AS STRICTLY PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

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LUTON STRAW HAT DYES

The Chemist's Standard Hat Dye

Price **12/-** per doz. (less Discounts shown below). Retail, P.A.T.A. **1/4**

AURORAL COLD WATER DYES

Are Selling faster than ever.

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Perfect Results obtained on all Dainty Fabrics, especially Artificial Silk, both Viscose and Acetate (including Celanese).

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Patterns and Full Particulars from :—

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

SUPPLEMENT

42 CANNON ST.
LONDON E.C.4

MARCH 22, 1930

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

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Businesses Wanted and for Disposal, Premises to Let,
Goods for Sale and Agencies—6/- for 50 words; every
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 3617 (3 lines).

Telegrams: "Chemicus, Cannon, London" (2 words).

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MUST REACH US
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ALL ADVERTISEMENTS INTENDED FOR
INSERTION IN THIS SUPPLEMENT

THURSDAY MORNING.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

Messrs. Orridge & Co., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Telephone No.: CITY 2283.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of Sale, Purchase and Valuation

1.—HAMPSTEAD.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns exceed £2,000 per annum; net profit about £500; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; convenient house; bathroom; private entrance; 16 years' lease; price £1,150.

2.—LONDON, S.E.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with N.H.I.; returns between £40 and £45 weekly, with scope for increase; double-fronted shop; modern fittings and good working stock; held on lease; price £1,500.

3.—LONDON, S.W.—General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns, last year, under management, exceeded £2,000; net profit £550; scope for increase under personal supervision; rent £120 per annum; sub-let £93; long lease; price £1,500; £500 can remain.

4.—LONDON, N.—Family Retail and Prescribing Business, with Kodak Agency and N.H.I.; returns last year £1,956, with net profit £360; stock and fixtures estimated to be worth £825; good living accommodation; ground rent £8 per annum; lease 14 years; price, to include stock, fixtures, goodwill and lease, £1,750, or valuation terms entertained.

5.—WESTERN SUBURB.—Very neglected Business; established many years; returns, last year, £1,220, with net profit £317; scope for increase under modern management; long lease will be granted at an inclusive rental of £80 per annum; no reasonable offer refused (about £650).

6.—LONDON, W.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns last year exceeded £2,000; very good profits; single-fronted shop, well fitted in mahogany and fully stocked; rent £30 per annum; lease has 11 years unexpired—renewable; price £1,650.

7.—NORTH LONDON.—Cash Drug Store; returns about £26 weekly; could be doubled under qualified supervision; double-fronted corner shop, well fitted and stocked; rent £120, part of house sub-let at £30s. weekly; lease 18 years; price £750, or near offer.

8.—NORTH WALES.—Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; main street position; returns last year £2,622,

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a periodical Statement of Account by which means alone Profit, the Value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted and eventually becomes confusion and loss.

with net profit about £700; scope for large increase; single-fronted shop; stock and fixtures estimated to be worth £1,400; rent £75 per annum, or property may be purchased; price £2,000; vendor wishes to retire, and in order to effect an early sale is prepared to allow one-third of the purchase money to remain.

9.—WILTSHIRE.—Medium-class Retail and Dispensing, with Kodak Agency; returns last year £1,462, with average net profit £349; double-fronted shop; stock and fixtures estimated to be worth £700; living accommodation; garden and shed; rent £40 per annum; price £1,000.

10.—CORNWALL.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; very old established; returns last year £2,160; net profit approximately £500; scope for increase; stock and fixtures estimated to be worth £1,150; double-fronted shop; held on lease; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures, plus an agreed sum for goodwill.

11.—READING.—Old-established middle-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns last year £1,240, with net profit £443; double-fronted shop; estimated value of stock and fixtures £500; rent £72 per annum; sub-let £104; private house available if required; price £850.

12.—CROYDON.—General Retail Business, with N.H.I. Dispensing and Kodak Agency; old established; turnover about £2,000; double-fronted shop in main road; estimated value of stock and fittings about £1,000; good living accommodation; 19 years' lease; price £1,350, or near offer.

13.—PEMBROKE.—General Retail and Dispensing Business; in present hands nearly half a century; returns over £3,000 per annum; double-fronted shop; estimated value of stock and fittings £1,500; spacious living accommodation; new lease at £125 per annum; price £2,250; vendor retiring; partnership entertained.

14.—NORTHERN CITY.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns last year £2,366; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; rent £75; modern house available; price £1,350.

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties and make SPECIAL TERMS for such service.

Valuations for Stocktaking

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

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TO NEGOTIATE THE SALE OF YOUR BUSINESS
WRITE TO-DAY TO—

ERNEST J. GEORGE 3 ST. PAUL'S CLOSE
WALSALL

THE LARGER THE BUSINESS THE BETTER

The present period would appear to be favourable from price standpoint, and Chemists desirous of retirement or change of locality will be well advised to communicate. All information treated in confidence, and correspondents are assured that their interests will be carefully guarded. If desired a visit could be made. Groups of shops are of interest.

LETTERS SHOULD BE MARKED PRIVATE.

* * * * *

STOCKTAKING is carried out by an experienced staff in an efficient and expeditious manner without interference with business routine. An analysed stock certificate sets out the respective values of drugs, patents, toilets, sundries, photographic goods, wines, etc. My fees will be found to be more than reasonable in the light of service rendered.

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Business Agency, Transfer & Valuation Department

Head Offices—Kimberley House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (and at 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool).

PARKIN S. BOOTH, Valuer. 'Phone: City 1261-2-3

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

1.—BLACKPOOL.—Established Retail, Family and Dispensing Business, held on lease, with seven years to run, at rental of £90 per annum; large corner shop, well fitted in oak; good saleable stock carried; Kodak Agency. Further particulars on application. (24)

2.—BRADFORD.—Old-established Retail Family Dispensing Business, situated in good-class residential quarter; no near opposition; returns approximately £1,600; premises consist of large corner shop, nicely fitted and well stocked; excellent living accommodation; price, including property, about £2,000. Full particulars on application.

3.—LONDON, N.—Retail Cash Business for quick disposal; lock-up shop, held on lease, with 16 years to run, at £60 per annum; returns average £24 per week; price for lease, goodwill, fixtures and fittings £600, stock to be taken at valuation, approximately £250. Fullest particulars on application. (25)

4.—BLACKPOOL, S.S.—Well-established Business, situated in busy thoroughfare; returns average £18 per week; premises comprise double-fronted shop with store room; house attached; let at £1 per week; price for freehold £1,500; stock, fixtures, fittings and utensils at valuation, approximately £420. Further particulars on application. (27)

5.—LEEDS.—Dispensing and Photographic Business for Disposal; lock-up shop; premises at present on quarterly tenancy; but security of tenure can be obtained; rent £45 per annum; returns £22 per week, plus N.H.I., which could be increased; stock approximately £450; price asked £1,000, or near offer. (50)

6.—MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Newly-established Business for Disposal; held on lease, seven years to run, at £54 12s. per annum; returns average £30 per week; lock-up, double-fronted shop, next to post office; no qualified opposition; large scope for Optics; none done in this district; only been under qualified management for six months; returns continually increasing. Further particulars on application. (28)

7.—LONDON, E.—Cash Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £23 per week; premises consist of double-fronted shop, back room, outhouse and upstairs flat; side entrance; modern shop front; lease will be granted for 7, 14 or 21 years at £91 per annum exclusive; price about £750 all at. (52)

CHARLES C. MARSDEN

Chemists' Valuer, Transfer Agent & Stocktake, 29 Oakwell Crescent, Oakwood, Leeds

WEST RIDING. Smart branch shop with good house. Good class suburb big population. Splendid opportunity for up-to-date man. Price about £750. Near Huddersfield; a lock-up, nicely fitted, doing £1,400 under manager. Stock reduced to suit purchaser, price about £700. Splendid unopposed Country business, returns average £2,150, £1,000 cash and mortgage for a £1,000 will buy it. Drug stores with house, doing £15. Price about £350. Rent £32. Others £200 to £750.

PATENTS.

THE Proprietor of British Patent No. 178,735, dated May 9, 1921, relating to "Tooth Brush," is desirous of entering into arrangements by way of a Licence or otherwise on reasonable terms for the purpose of exploiting the above patent and ensuring its practical working in Great Britain. All inquiries to be addressed to B. Singer, Steger Building, Chicago, Illinois.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

A DVERTISER requires Business in country town; would entertain Partnership with view to early succession; bankers' references. Particulars (in confidence) to 62/22, Office of this Paper.

BERDOE & FISH are in immediate want of sound Businesses up to £4,000, and cordially invite correspondence from intending vendors. We have a large number of cash buyers waiting, and are able to negotiate sales quickly and without publicity. Transfer Offices, 41 Argyle Square, King's Cross, W.C.1.

CHEMIST, with cash waiting, is open to Purchase at once a genuine Business where fair living can be made without being overburdened with overhead charges; London preferred or near; immediate interview arranged and all likely offers seriously considered. Please give necessary preliminary particulars in first letter; strictest confidence observed throughout. 62/20, Office of this Paper.

SMALL Business or Drug Store, with scope for development by capable Pharmacist, with opening for Optics if possible; good living accommodation essential; not a colliery or heavy industrial area; expensive fixtures not wanted; price must be mainly for stock, usual fittings, and transfer of lease to purchaser. 60/53, Office of this Paper.

BERDOE & FISH

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1.—YORKS (pleasant country town).—Sound unopposed Light Retail, with property, for early disposal; returns average £2,150; net profit over £500; excellent house, large garden, garage; price, with property, £2,000; can arrange £1,000 mortgage.

2.—DORSET COAST.—Light Retail Dispensing, with Kodak Agency; returns about £1,900; good position; modern pharmacy and house; price £1,100; freehold can be purchased.

3.—S. DEVON (small town).—Old-established, good-class Family Retail, returning about £1,300 under manager; good corner position; house attached; own property; retiring; valuation terms arranged, in all about £750.

4.—YORKS (W. Riding).—Progressive Light Cash Retail, with good N.H.I.; returns last year £1,400; net profit £400; modern pharmacy; stock and fixtures worth £850; price £1,000.

5.—S. DEVON.—Old-established good-class Family Retail, with Kodak Agency; returns about £1,300, under manager; good position; small town; corner premises; owner retiring; price £500.

6.—ESSEX COAST.—High-class Business, with Kodak Agency, in prominent position; returns over £2,000; large corner pharmacy (lock-up); well fitted and stocked; price £1,500 cash for quick sale. Also smaller branch; price £800.

7.—NORTH MIDLANDS.—Modern Cash Retail, with good Photo trade; returns £2,500; audited books; good position; attractive pharmacy; price £1,350, or £500 plus valuation.

8.—LONDON (Surrey Suburb).—Old-established Light General Retail in main road position; returns £2,000; books audited; house attached; stock and fixtures worth £925; price £1,350.

9.—LONDON, W.—Middle-class Retail, neglected through illness; returns £970 last year, was doing double and can again; lock-up shop, well fitted and stands well; price £650, or offer.

10.—LONDON, N.W.—Good-class Family Retail and Dispensing Business for Sale through ill-health; returns about £2,000 under management; good profits; handsomely fitted and good stock; price £1,800; part can remain.

11.—WEST MIDDLESEX.—£700 secures a good-class Suburban Business; present returns £25 weekly; scope for increase; modern well-fitted pharmacy, with house attached; family reasons necessitate a speedy sale.

12.—LONDON, N.—Cash Drug and Photographic Store, in main road; returns between £20 to £26 weekly, under female; plenty of scope; modern corner shop with house; price £750, or near offer.

Established 1870. Telephone: Terminus 3574.

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FRIDAY, 11th APRIL.

CITY OF LINCOLN.

SALE OF HIGHLY-IMPORTANT SHOP AND BUSINESS PREMISES, known as

No. 200 HIGH STREET, LINCOLN, as now in the occupation of Messrs. Kemp & Elmitt, Chemists, together with DWELLING-HOUSE, WAREHOUSES and STORES. Frontage to High Street of 22ft.

The property is in the very heart of the Shopping Activity of the City, being almost opposite the Cornhill.

Messrs. Kemp & Elmitt's business carries an old-established Family Chemist's trade.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION. Sale at the Upper Room, Exchange Arcade, at 7 p.m. Solicitors, DANBY & EPTON.

Bank Street, Lincoln.

AGENCIES.

SCOTLAND.—Representative, with central office Edinburgh and own car, desires Agencies for district or E. Coast of Scotland, must be saleable goods; principals only; would consider whole-time representation of firm of repute. Write 61/30, Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES (additional) required on Midland territory; Proprietary preferred; salary only basis; hard worker. F. W. Smith, 11 Neston Road, Watford.

WHOLESALE Manufacturing Chemists, London, E.C., excellent warehouses and organisation, with staff of travellers covering London and the whole of Great Britain, require additional Sole or Distributing Agencies; unlimited scope for big business with good lines. Apply P.C.B. 42/5, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

BIRMINGHAM SUBURB.—A real chance for a beginner to acquire an old-established main road corner position, with good house attached; low rent; on lease; takings £20 weekly, plus £60 N.H.I. scripts monthly; nicely fitted and heavily stocked; easily managed; £700; part can remain; good reason for sale; genuine bargain. Apply 62/25, Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM.—Good-class Retail, near centre, busy thoroughfare, handsome double-fronted shop, with storage space behind; 17 ft. 40 ft. deep, with excellent show windows; imposing newly-fitted and stocked shop; rent with rates £5 per week; long lease; commencing turnover under manager £1,400, but increasing and with plenty scope; Kodak Agency, and ample space for side lines; price £1,500, which is practically valuation of stock and fixtures. 166/881, Office of this Paper.

BOLTON.—For immediate Disposal, owing to death, established Chemist's Business, with premises and furniture (optional); double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; good N.H.I.; Photographic; Kodak Agency; fine opening for addition of Optics and excellent scope for increase; good living accommodation; garage; principals only. Apply 63/4, Office of this Paper.

CENTRE MIDLAND CITY.—Modern double-fronted lock-up shop facing station; good-class General Retail; compact and easily worked; average turnover £2,450 under manager; 37 per cent. gross profit; Kodak, Rexall and Ucal Agency; up-to-date stock and fixtures; 10½ years' lease unexpired; price £1,250. 166/880, Office of this Paper.

CHESTER.—Splendid opportunity for young energetic qualified man to secure sound Business doing £750 cash, £250 N.H.I. per annum, increasing; healthy and clean working-class district; profits good; price as going concern £975, living accommodation inclusive. Bona-fide inquiries only to 61/390, Office of this Paper.

HASTINGS.—Old-established Chemist's Business; main road; splendid opportunity; accommodation, shop and house of about 14 rooms; freehold £3,000, including fittings; stock at valuation. Further details, Burton, Auctioneer, 177a Queen's Road, Hastings.

HORWICH, LANCS.—Drng Store on main road; established 9 years; two windows; electric lighting; good living accommodation; good opening for N.H.I. Dispensing and Kodak Agency; fixtures £150; stock £250; freehold premises, £450; chief rent, £4 10s.; good reasons for selling. Apply to T. Stevenson, 341 Chorley New Road, Horwich, Lancs.

LANCASHIRE TOWN.—One at £1,000, one at £600; owner retiring. Full particulars from Bensons, Manufacturing Chemists, 33 Mosley Street, Manchester.

LEEDS.—Good-class suburban Cash, Retail and Dispensing Business; established 30 years; audited accounts; N.H.I.; Kodak Agency; good house; low rent; well fitted; good stock-rooms; excellent reason for disposal; cash price £850; quick sale desired; further particulars on application. 62/38, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL.—Old-established Business for disposal; takings £20 per week; property Corporation, leasehold, 45 years to run; taxes £23; price asked for house, stock, goodwill and fixtures, £1,250. Further information from Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—Main thoroughfare; good living accommodation; returns, under unqualified management, 1927, £1,649; 1928, £1,394; 1929, £1,154. Reid, 26 Princes Avenue, Crosby, Lancs.

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.—General Retail and Dispensing Business; main road; Kodak Agency; returns last year £1,650; cash trade; easily managed; good opening for Optics; good living accommodation; N.H.I. 250 per month; splendid opportunity for live man; further particulars to genuine inquirers. 62/12, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—General Retail and Dispensing; main road; returns £1,200, increasing, at good prices; N.H.I. 2,500 per annum; lease eight years; good house; at present let to cover rent and rates; good cleau stock; price £700, or offer. 63/17, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.11.—For immediate Disposal, owing to death, Business and good Six-room House, side entrance; rent £60 and a lease of 21 years; business neglected owing to illness; could do well; good profits; working-class. Apply 62/28, Office of this Paper.

LONDON (S.E. Suburb).—Branch Business; well stocked; beautifully fitted Pharmacy, occupying a prominent position in a good-class district; lock-up shop; has been very neglected under manager; low price for quick sale. 62/31, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER (near).—Chemist's Business for Sale; takings £625, at good prices; N.H.I. 120 per month, increasing; at present under management; under personal control could be greatly increased; double-fronted; electric light; good living accommodation; rent £39 (sub-let £38); rates £21; fittings include National Cash Register; stock £160; price, in all, £275. 56/19, Office of this Paper.

LONDON (Bnsy Suburb, Main Road Position).—General Retail and Dispensing Business for Disposal; returns £2,200 per annum; long lease and reasonable rent; modern shop; price to be arranged. 63/19, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Drug Store for Sale, on main road, near centre city; smart shop; up-to-date stock and fittings; rent £75; exceptional opportunity for unqualified lady or gentleman; £200, all. Write 166/869, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Family Dispensing and Toilet Goods Business; shopping centre; main road; good residential suburb; handsome well-fitted shop, with exceptional living accommodation; reasonable rent and 12 years of lease to run; stock and fixtures £900; net profit almost £400; business is increasing; at £1,150 the proposition only wants investigating; chartered accountant's figures available. 60/36, Office of this Paper.

MARKET TOWN, GLOS.—Bargain! Newly-opened Business: fully stocked; nicely fitted; opened only 5 weeks; taking already £12 15s. weekly at over 40 per cent.; scope to treble; sound reason for disposal; £250. 62/3, Office of this Paper.

MIDDLESEX.—Dispensing and Photographic; returns £1,700; long lease; big scope for increase. Apply 63/23, Office of this Paper.

MIDLAND Manufacturing Town near Birmingham; commanding main corner in main street; abnormally large window display space; good-class Retail, with Kodak and Ucal Agencies; returns last four years under management average £2,550; gross profit 33½ per cent.; well-fitted shop; good saleable stock; 16 years' lease to run at very low rental of £150; rates £104; three-storeyed premises, with modern Developing, Printing and Enlarging plant capable of dealing with 1,000 spools per day; ample scope for trade work; room for living accommodation or extensive storage space, together with separate side shop if required for Wholesale business; would suit chemist and photographic expert in partnership; price, including stock, fixtures, goodwill and lease, £3,250. 167/882, Office of this Paper.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Splendid position; good-class, very busy thoroughfare; scope for great increase; splendid opening for Optics, Kodak, Toilets, Prescribing, good Proprietaries; lock-up; price about £1,200; no triflers, please; this is a genuine bargain for quick sale. 62/54, Office of this Paper.

NORTH MIDLANDS.—Main street; lock-up modern shop; good middle-class Cash Business; expanding returns; at present £3,750; N.H.I. average 750 monthly; everything in good condition; owner retiring; price £3,500; banker's reference required; 12 years' lease unexpired; very attractive, commodious premises. 63/25, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE.—Returns last year £1,570; Leeds; Drug Store, with house attached; good opening for Chemist. Holiday Resort, Yorkshire; returns £3,000; will accept for quick sale £2,000, including stock, fixtures and goodwill. Further particulars, apply Charles E. Naylor, Chemists' Valuer, 170 Vesper Road, Kirkstall, Leeds. Telephone: Horsforth 324.

SOUTH WALES.—Sound little Chemist's Business for Sale; established 26 years; moderate price; no opposition; living accommodation; personal interview preferred. 59/30, Office of this Paper.

SOUTHEND (Main Road).—Old-established Business for Sale; nice shop, well stocked; electric light; N.H.I., Photography; owner must sell for age and health reasons; pushing young man would do well; good opening for Dentist; nice, compact house; part could be let off. 62/29, Office of this Paper.

SURREY (important town).—Busy middle class Business for Sale; unopposed; Kodak Agency; N.H.I. 400 per month; turnover £3,000; profits good average; rent £120; long lease; good living accommodation; goodwill and lease £750; stock and fixtures at valuation; no agents. Apply 60/23, Office of this Paper.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Unopposed light country Retail Business; pleasantly situated and easily worked; returns £1,250; net profit £325; long lease at low rent; well fitted and stocked; price for early sale £800, or offer; worth special attention. Apply Berdoe & Fish, 41 Argyle Square, King's Cross, W.C.1.

YORKS. S.R.—Progressive Pharmacy; returns £1,600; well fitted; good new stock; N.H.I. 400; Mining and Agricultural district; main road; Kodak Agency; scope for Optics; family ill-health reason for disposal; rent and rates £50; lock-up; house available; rapidly growing district; price £700 at valuation. Apply 166/860, Office of this Paper.

YORKSHIRE (Contry Town).—Old-established, unopposed General Retail; turnover about £40 per week at good prices; accounts audited; excellent house attached; Kodak and other agencies; price of business, £900, which is a bargain; property £1,100, on which a mortgage can be arranged for £1,000; banker's reference expected. Apply 63/6, Office of this Paper.

YORKSHIRE (Pleasant Country Town).—Sound old-established Light Retail Business for early sale; owner retiring; returns average £2,150; net profit over £500; audited figures; excellent house with large garden, garage, etc.; no opposition; price £900 for business and £1,100 property; can arrange £1,000 mortgage. Apply Berdoe & Fish, 41 Argyle Square, W.C.1.

BEAUTIFULLY-FITTED Chemist's Business, oak throughout, in busy Southern health resort; Photo; room for Optics; main road position in pleasing locality; bargain; well worth looking over; 14 years' lease; stock and fittings at valuation. 166/877, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S Business for Sale at valuation, about £150 (corner shop); thriving district; splendid opportunity. Apply Terrey Pyatt, Auctioneer, 26 Greyfriar Gate, Nottingham.

CHEMIST Business, fitted in oak; main road; tram line; beautiful Southern town, health resort; splendid scope for live man; 14 years' lease; Photographic season approaching; stock and fittings at valuation; really worth inspecting. 166/876, Office of this Paper.

DRUG Stores, N.W. London, with small Hairdressing connection at rear; working-class district; rent £78 per annum; lease seven years unexpired; next door to doctor's with large Panel practice; combined turnover £17 per week; hairdressing, waving and cutting only; could be considerably increased; the lot £300. 166/879, Office of this Paper.

FOR Sale, very old-established Chemist's Business in Leeds suburb; under manager; good N.H.I.; excellent opportunity for proprietor, or would consider Partner; price £1,000 as it stands. 49/54, Office of this Paper.

WHAT OFFERS?—Established Business in working-class district between Chester and Manchester; turnover £1,000; net profit £320; population 4,800 approximately; shop and house valued at £550; genuine reason disposal; lowest reasonable offer for cash secures. Write 61/39, Office of this Paper.

PARTNERSHIPS.

PROPRIETOR Photographic Business, established 10 years, Kodak Supplies and Commercial and D. & P., Surrey, seeks Partner, young, qualified Chemist, desirous starting; small capital; low rent and charges; gross sales £1,200 per annum, half from D. & P.; gross profit third; needs Chemist winter trade to make good sound business. BCM/ALB, London, W.C.1.

PREMISES TO LET.

WATFORD.—Lock-up Shop, about 10ft. x 40ft., to Let on Lease; moderate rent; busy part Queen's Road; splendid position; good opening for Chemists; new metal front and shop-blind already fixed. Apply 44 Queen's Road, Watford.

WITHAM (Essex).—Growing residential and industrial town, main road, London-Colchester; to Let, in High Street, Lock-up Shop with back rooms; new front and redecorated; excellent opportunity; at present only one Chemist to about 5,500 population. Apply Wright, Rayne Road, Braintree.

UNIQUE Opportunity.—Modern high-class Shop reserved for Chemist, for which there is a great demand, to Let in large and rapidly growing western suburb near London; large flat above may be rented if required; low rent from suitable tenant. Apply to C. Peppiatt (first floor), 4 Western Avenue, W.3

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL (HOME).

BAYSWATER, W.—Required, an unqualified young male Assistant for high-class Dispensing business; must be accustomed to Private Dispensing. State age, height, salary required, and full particulars to 166/873, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E.—Qualified Manager required, March 31, capable of working up neglected business; married man preferred; salary £4 per week, with house and commission; permanency to right man. Reply 59/5, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Lady Assistant, unqualified, competent, with good Dispensing and Counter experience, required. Give full particulars and state salary required. Applications not answered in three days respectfully declined. A. J. Dodd, 128 Myddleton Road, Bowes Park, London, N.22.

LONDON, WEST.—Assistant for good-class Retail, Dispensing and Counter; age 24-34; must be tall, of good appearance, with good London experience, willing and obliging; post vacant in 2-3 weeks. Send full particulars, references, salary expected, to BM/VCLL, London, W.C.

LONDON, S.E.—Minor qualification, accurate and capable man wanted for Dispensing and assist Retail. Apply, stating references, experience, and salary required, to R. Barron, M.P.S., 27 High Street, Croydon.

LONDON, N.W.—Manager required, age 26-30; good Window-dresser, tactful Salesman; N.H.I. Full details, age, experience, and salary required to 166/874, Office of this Paper.

NORTH DEVON.—Qualified lady required for the season, from April 14 to October, to manage branch; good Counter and Photographic experience essential. State age, experience, and salary required. F. W. Broom, Chemist, Lynton, North Devon.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, W.2.—Wanted, a Junior Assistant Dispenser (male); not over 30; Minor qualification; salary £200 per annum, with luncheon and tea; hours 9 to 5, but every fifth week 9 to 7. Applications, stating age and experience, and accompanied by not more than three testimonials, to be sent to the Dispenser.

SOUTH COAST.—Capable, unqualified Assistant (male) required; must be quick and accurate Dispenser and accustomed to good-class business. Apply, stating full particulars of experience, age, height, and salary expected, 62/2, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH COAST.—Unqualified lady Assistant required for seaside town, accustomed to good-class business, for Window-dressing, Counter and Dispensing. Applicants kindly send full particulars of experience, salary, age, and photo to 62/35, Office of this Paper.

YORKSHIRE (West Riding).—Smart Junior required for General Retail and N.H.I. State age and salary required, when at liberty. Please send no photo or references in first instance. Applications unanswered in five days declined with thanks. 59/33, Office of this Paper.

BRIGHOUSE & CARBROOK CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., require for six months, commencing April 25, young, qualified Pharmacist; capable of relief branch management. Applications, stating experience, wages, height, etc., with recent photograph, to W. R. Fairest, 34/6 Middlewood Road, Sheffield.

HARRODS, LTD., require the services of an experienced qualified Chemist as Assistant Buyer for their Drugs Department; applicants should be of smart appearance, aged 28-35, and possessed of a sound knowledge of the West-End trade. Apply personally, before 11 a.m., or write in confidence to Staff Controller, 44 Haus Crescent, S.W.

JUNIOR Assistant, age 19-21, for April 7, in good-class Dispensing business, with experience in Window-dressing and Counter work. Please state full particulars in first application by letter. S. P. Sayers, 93 Brent Street, Hendon, N.W.4.

LOCUM Tenens required for one week from the 22nd to 28th April inclusive; applicants (male) must be qualified Chemists. Applications, enclosing testimonials, and stating previous experience (Hospital or such Institution preferred), to be sent to Major Raphael Jackson, Secretary, Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford, E.15.

LADY or gentleman (qualified) wanted in small Retail shop, London, S.W. Particulars, which must include lowest commencing salary, to 63/26, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, qualified in Pharmacy and Optics, for good-class Retail business. Full details and terms. Apply James H. Wilson, Ltd., The Broadway, Crouch End, N.8.

MESSRS. TIMOTHY WHITES require a competent lady Assistant for the Chemist's Department at one of their Torquay branches; a good knowledge of Toilet Sundries essential. Apply by letter, stating experience, age, salary desired, and usual particulars, to Assistant Secretary, Timothy Whites (1928), Ltd., Chemists, Pertemouth.

NURSE required by John Barker & Co., Ltd., Kensington, as Saleswoman for Surgical Counter; must be Hospital trained and have good business ability; under 40 years of age. Apply in first instance to Mr. Brown, Pharmacist, Drug Department.

PATENT MEDICINE DEPARTMENT.—Lewis's, Ltd., Birmingham, require immediately a female Charge Hand for this department; she must be single, smart appearance, M.P.S., or have served a recognised apprenticeship to the trade. Apply in first instance, stating qualifications, experience, to the Staff Manager.

QUALIFIED man required; Locum with permanency if suitable; experience in all branches; good Window-dresser, high-class Dispensing. Salary required and full particulars, etc., when free. Application not answered respectfully declined. 58/40, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Locum, man or woman, for 6 weeks, commencing early June; one accustomed to good-class business. 166/872, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Working Pharmacist required to manage small working-class, lock-up shop, London, E.C.; N.H.I.; one used to a little inconvenience preferred; salary £4 weekly and commission; elderly men invited to reply. Send full particulars, age, etc. P.C.B. 42/6, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED lady Assistant; capable and trustworthy; able to take charge. State age, qualifications, salary required, etc., in first letter. Replies (in confidence) to B. Pollard, Drug Department, Dewsbury Pioneers' Industrial Society, Ltd., Halifax Road, Dewsbury.

QUALIFIED Relief Managers required for London and district for summer months. Applicants should state age, experience, salary required, and when at liberty. 62/23, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED, capable Junior (lady), 22 to 25, for small market town in Midlands, with good all-round knowledge of Window-dressing, Toilets, Dispensing and Agricultural requirements; Book-keeping, Shorthand and Typewriting. Apply, with full particulars, giving age, references, and photo, 61/25, Office of this Paper.

MEDICAL PROPAGANDA.

REQUIRED, the services of an experienced Medical Propaganda Representative in London; such representative must be prepared, from time to time, to work in the country if required.

The preparation is a proprietary one already well known to the medical profession.

Applicants should state fully previous experience, salary required, age, and if possible send photograph, all applications being in the first instance by correspondence.

The PINEOLEUM COMPANY, Inc.,
Victoria Road,
Willesden, N.W.10.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, young, required; must have had experience in best type of Family Dispensing business. State fully particulars of experience and salary asked. Green, 187 Brompton Road, S.W.3.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant (about 25); capable Dispenser Counterman and Window-dresser, with knowledge of Photography. Please give full particulars, stating age, references, and salary required, and enclose photo (which will be returned). G. V. Toomey, Chemist, Salisbury.

WANTED, Manager for new Drug Department to be opened shortly; applicants must be fully qualified, able to dispense, and understand modern business methods. Apply by letters (testimonials not required), stating age, experience, wages required, and present position, to Committee, Co-operative Society, Langley Mill, Notts, not later than first post March 26.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant, age about 24; a gentleman who has had good experience. Apply, giving full particulars, D. P. Roberts, Chemist, Poplar Walk, Croydon.

W.1.—WANTED, an experienced qualified Pharmacist for the West-End; must be a reliable Dispenser, good Salesman, Window-dresser, and not afraid of hard work. Apply, with full particulars (in confidence), BM/BVMW, London, W.C.1.

WHOLESALE.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Manufacturing Chemists and Dry salters require young Traveller, with connection in Northumberland and Durham, calling upon small and medium General Dealers and Ironmongers; a man of determination, energy and tact would receive every encouragement. Apply, by letter only, giving full particulars, to Snowdon & Co., Lime Street.

A FIRST-CLASS Saleswoman of good address and pleasing personality required to sell to Chemists, Grocers and Hardware men, a nationally-known product for home use; a well-paid position to the right woman. Write in first place to Box 762, Dorland, 14 Regent Street, W.1. Applications will be treated with confidence.

A FIRST-CLASS Representative, with established connections amongst Chemists, required to sell a nationally-known product for home use; mediocre Salesmen need not apply. Write, in confidence, to Box 763, Dorland, 14 Regent Street, W.1.

A PROVINCIAL Firm of Manufacturing Chemists will shortly have vacancy for thoroughly practical man, able to take charge of the manufacture of Lozenges, Pastilles, Tablets, Capsules, etc.; must be able to turn out highest-grade work and produce good credentials. Application, in confidence, with full particulars of age, experience and salary required, to 167/883, Office of this Paper.

CHEMICAL Manufacturers, North London, require young man for Pharmaceutical and Inorganic Fine Chemical Manufacture. Apply, stating age and experience, to 166/868, Office of this Paper.

ENGLISH firm, established abroad, desires representation, on commission, for all counties; big business assured. State ground covered, how often, lines carried, other firms, in strict confidence. 45/30, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required for advertised Toilet and Perfumery lines on commission basis in South Wales, West of England, and South Coast. State in first letter fullest particulars, age, experience, etc. 60/29, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required for certain districts to carry well-known side line; connection already established in certain districts. Please state ground covered. 60/37, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, by well-known manufacturers of Tooth Brushes, for Stores and Wholesale, energetic Representative with connection; London, part provinces; good opening for right man; salary, commission and expenses. Replies to 59/29, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST PERFUMER

A progressive English Perfumery House has a vacancy for an experienced

Laboratory Manager

Applicants must have good organising ability and knowledge of the most up-to-date methods of manufacturing all Toilet Preparations and Highest Class Perfumes.

The business of the Company has shown for many years continuous expansion and offers to an ambitious, energetic, capable, and good all round man exceptional opportunities of advancement.

Fullest particulars, which will be treated as strictly confidential, to be sent to 166/861, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER wanted for Druggists' Sundries and Packed Goods; must have sound connection for Manchester and district. Give full particulars and age; salary, commission and expenses. 62/6, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLERS wanted to handle well-advertised product as side line. State full particulars. "K," c/o Spiers Service, Ltd., 115 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

WANTED, Representatives, on salary, commission and expenses, to carry Toilet lines, South of England, London and North of England territories. Apply by letter, giving full details of experience, to 166/870, Office of this Paper.

WINDOW-DRESSING.—Advertiser requires the occasional services of a gentleman with up-to-date ideas and ability to write up attractive show matter for Chemists' Packed Lines. Reply, in confidence, with particulars of experience, terms, etc., 166/878, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Analytical Chemist required by an old-established manufacturing house to take control of Proprietary Manufacturing; position offers excellent prospects for ultimate position of Works Manager; salary £250 per annum to commence. Write (in confidence), stating degrees, experience, age, etc., to 166/871, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL (HOME).

A.A.A.A.A.—A SCOT, 22, qualified, seeks post; April if required. Apply J. J. Purdie, M.P.S., c/o Denny, 206 Woodlands Road, Glasgow.

A.A.A.A.—QUALIFIED, 25, requires position; Locum or permanency; excellent experience and references. Write Box 5556, Samson Clark & Co., Ltd., 57 Mortimer Street, W.1.

A.A.A.—ASSISTANT; 27; unqualified; competent Dispenser, Salesman; 11 years' experience; disengaged. Whitaker, 80 Sudbourne Road, Brixton.

A.—QUALIFIED, 24, good all-round experience as Assistant and Manager, desires position, London or suburb; reliable, trustworthy, and good appearance; excellent testimonials; disengaged. "B. W. N." 161 Wakehurst Road, Clapham Common, S.W.11.

A CAPABLE, unqualified Assistant, 36, married, seeks permanency; accurate Dispenser; knowledge of Agricultural and Veterinary; willing worker; disengaged. Apply 60/27, Office of this Paper.

A LADY Dispenser (Hall); best experience, Doctors, Chemists, Institutions; well recommended; Locum; seaside or country (Worthing preferred, not essential); about April 12-26. Little, 45 Nimrod Road, S.W.16.

A LOCUM; qualified; long experience in all branches; active; excellent references; disengaged now. "S. C. J." 54 Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W.6. Phone: Maida Vale 8212.

A SMART, unqualified Assistant, fully experienced, excellent Window-dresser, requires permanency. 62/39, Office of this Paper.

A THOROUGHLY competent, unqualified Assistant seeks permanency in good-class business; excellent references; disengaged April 27. 63/20, Office of this Paper.

A YOUNG, qualified Pharmacist, with good all-round experience of Pharmaceutical business, now desires engagement; good appearance and address. Apply "Pharmacist," 74 St. Helier's Road, Cleethorpes, Lincs.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; 21; N.H.I. Dispensing and quick Counter experience; free March 31; Ilford or district preferable. "Scot," 82 Kinfawley Road, Goodmayes, Ilford, Essex.

A SSISTANT or Manager; 44; unqualified; 26 years' good experience all branches; active; capable; highest references; accurate Dispenser; disengaged. 60/26, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; 24; Midland and London experience; accurate Dispenser; Counter; well recommended; disengaged. Chapple, Church Walk, Eastwood, Nottingham.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; 25; Scot; good appearance and address; abstainer; willing worker; good experience in Dispensing, Photographic, Window-dressing, and excellent Salesman; honest and reliable. "Alpha," 61/24, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; disengaged April 5; good all-round West-End experience. Arthur, 62 Caldecot Road, Denmark Hill, London, S.E.5.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; thoroughly accustomed West-End Dispensing, etc.; temporary or otherwise; London. Little, 9 Westbourne Street, Chelsea, S.W.1.

A SSISTANT, unqualified, 24, seeks post, London area; 7 years' all-round experience, Dispensing, Counter, Photographic. Papineau, 72 Terrace Road, Plaistow, E.

A T liberty, Pharmacist; experienced Locum or permanency; arranging holiday relief; moderate salary. "Pharmacist," 98 The Grove, Ealing, W.5.

C APABLE, industrious, courteous Assistant seeks post; good appearance and address; unqualified; disengaged. 61/38, Office of this Paper.

C OMpetent and confident; present managership over two years shows increased turnover amounting to 43 per cent.; more scope wanted for developing propensities. Can you offer it? Qualified all branches of Retail business except Optics; London and suburbs. 166/875, Office of this Paper.

D ISENGAGED.—Locum (or suitable permanenty entertained); thoroughly experienced all-round M.P.S.; accustomed brisk Dispensing, etc.; abstainer. "M.P.S." 42 Charlwood Street, Westminster, S.W.

E NGAGEMENT wanted, Manager or Assistant; unqualified; 58; active; thoroughly trustworthy; Prescribing speciality; at nominal salary. Ewens, 58 Hamilton Street, Cardiff.

E XPERIENCED lady Dispenser seeks post, Doctor, Chemist or Institution; capable Manager; conscientious; Window-dresser and Book-keeper, etc. "Thornicroft," Willingham, Cambs.

E VENING duty required in S.W. London; unqualified Assistant; Dispensing, Counter; excellent reference. Willey, 78 Dane Park Road, Ramsgate.

F. W. WHITELEY, Chemist, 7 Charminster Road, Bourne-
F. mouth, highly recommends his unqualified Assistant (21), who desires a permanent, progressive post in good-class Pharmacy; 6 years' experience of high-class Counter and Dispensing trade; Southern Counties or Midlands preferred. Apply to above.

J UNIOR; first-class Counter, Dispensing, Photographic, Window-dressing; excellent references; age 21. J. Sandeman, 3 Alderney Road, Mile End.

L ADY; 21; 3 years' experience, Toilet, Photography, Drug (no dispensing); disengaged April 7; Manchester to Preston area. 60/38, Office of this Paper.

L ADY, qualified, desires post; permanent or Locum; excellent experience and references; London. Apply 62/36, Office of this Paper.

L ADY Assistant requires post (London) from 3 daily, until October, or short periods; 10 years' Counter and Dispensing. 63/2, Office of this Paper.

L OCUM, qualified, registered R.P.U., booking forward; experienced; free now. "L." 119 Fairlands Avenue, Thornton Heath.

L OCUM; qualified; experienced; recommended; vacant dates Easter and summer; moderate terms. F. R. Smith, 59 London Road, Ipswich.

L OCUM, experienced Pharmacist with highest references; engagements undertaken anywhere. Apply B. J. W. Turnock, "Wych Elm," Wood Green, Wednesbury, Staffs.

L OCUM; Relief; Manager; "not registered"; 20 years' experience; Panel, Counter, Prescriber, Salesman. "Smart," 130 Scott-Ellis Gardens, N.W.8.

L OCUM; qualified; disengaged; open to book for spring; 47; experienced and well recommended; abstainer. Mr. P. Veale, 15 Cambridge Road, Eastbourne.

L ONDON.—Qualified, Pharmaceutical Gold Medallist, Sales and Window prize winner, Photographic Specialist, particularly modern motion pictures, first-class Dispenser; interview will convince. "Chemist," 10 Denbigh Terrace, W.11.

L ONGER than fortnights Locum engagements desired; excellent experience and references; terms moderate; engaged June and July in one post. "Chemist," 36 St. Stephen's Road, Norwich.

M ANAGER or Locum; qualified; permanency in good post preferred; aged 38 years; excellent references. "Chemist," 16 Blacklands Road, Caiford, S.E.6.

M ANAGER or Locum seeks responsible post; excellent references; experienced; abstainer; any distance. Wood, M.P.S., 33 Union Road, West Croydon.

M ANAGER, 31, M.P.S., married, thoroughly experienced, offers efficient and trustworthy service for permanent position; London district; living accommodation preferred. 62/14, Office of this Paper.

M ANAGER, Locum or part time; experienced, elderly Pharmacist; state terms. 167/886, Office of this Paper.

M ANCHESTER. Assistant, unqualified, desires part-time; evenings; quick Counter; N.H.I. Dispensing and Photography. 85 Boarshaw Road, Middleton.

M ISS E. WILLIAMS, qualified dispenser at Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich, is now arranging to do Locume. Apply 44 Conway Road, Plumstead.

M.P.S. (lady) desires post; Locum or permanency; excellent references. "Napellus," 251 Ashton New Road, Beswick, Manchester.

M.P.S., young, with first-class Dispensing and Counter experience, requires post as qualified Assistant or Branch Manager, preferably Notts, Lincs or Yorks; excellent references. Warren, 4 The Crescent, Bedford.

M.P.S., all-round experience, thoroughly competent; Notts or Derby district preferred. 63/15, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., F.S.M.C., well experienced (including Continentals), desires permanency with view to early succession; with or without Optics. P.C.B. 42/16, Office of this Paper.

P ART-TIME or relief; chiefly Dispensing preferred, but much experience other branches; moderate salary. "K." 32 North Street, S.W.4.

PHARMACIST, young, desires Managership with a view to succession; Lancs. 62/17, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, with double Optical qualification, registered J.C.Q.O., thoroughly experienced, seeks change with possibilities. "F. B. O. A." 62/18, Office of this Paper.

Q UALIFIED, 25, desires Locum or permanency in London; Manager or Assistant; 10 years' good all-round experience, including Photography, practical and sales; free April 5. Apply 59/32, Office of this Paper.

Q UALIFIED; male; elderly; disengaged shortly. "Rhei," 60/34, Office of this Paper.

Q UALIFIED Manager, with 20 years' experience of branch management, seeks similar position, with living accommodation; good references; salary, open to offer. "T. C." 35 High Street, March, Cambs.

Q UALIFIED, 47, single, seeks berth; disengaged in April; all-round experience; references good. "S." 59 Lytchett Minster, Poole, Dorset.

Q UALIFIED; Manager, Assistant or Locum; 16 years' experience in all branches; disengaged; interview given gladly. Bramley, Wibsey, Bradford.

Q UALIFIED; elderly; very active; part, whole time, locum; booking forward; first-class references; disengaged; W. or E. preferred. Warrington, 665 Commercial Road, Stepney.

Q UALIFIED, 27, desires permanency in West London or City; Manager or Assistant; over eight years good all-round experience, including London; very good references. "Ellis," 86 St. George's Road, Victoria, S.W.1.

Q UALIFIED, 32, with good all-round experience, desires situation as Manager or Senior. "G." Werfa, Henllan, Cards.

Q UALIFIED desires position as Manager; Lancs, Yorks or Cheshire (Manchester district preferred). Brierley, 76 Rochdale Road, Middleton, Manchester.

Q UALIFIED, 23, desires change and progressive post; varied experience; excellent references; Midlands or South preferred. 62/170, Office of this Paper.

Q UALIFIED Chemist, 26, tall, requires situation as Manager or Assistant; previously experienced as manager; excellent references; disengaged. 167/888, Office of this Paper.

S USSEX preferred; qualified, 24, desires post in high-class Pharmacy; permanency. 61/35, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; disengaged; Counter, Stock, Dispensing, Window-dressing, etc.; good references. Fisher, 155a Brockley Rise, S.E.23.

UNIMPEACHABLE TESTIMONIALS.—Quick, accurate Dispenser, first-class Counter, Prescriber, 35, married, "unregistered," seeks immediate position, any capacity, anywhere; preferably Sussex; now disengaged. Fletcher, Yew Tree Cottage, East Grinstead, Sussex.

YOUNG lady, unqualified, slight knowledge of Pharmacy, desirous of Dispensing experience, seeks position, Doctor, Retail or Wholesale; Typist. 60/30, Office of this Paper.

Z.Z.—CAPABLE Assistant or Locum; London and provincial experience; Dispensing, Counter, Windows; unregistered. "H." "Cwmiar," Llanybyther, Carmarthen.

ALL DRUG AND CHEMICAL WORKERS
should join at once
THE NATIONAL UNION OF DRUG & CHEMICAL WORKERS
(incorporating the National Association of Chemists' Assistants)
BENEFITS: Trade Protection—Legal Aid—Unemployment Benefit—Free Use of Employment Bureau
Write for particulars:—ARTHUR J. CILIAN, Gen. Sec.
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A YOUNG, qualified and well-experienced Chemist, aged 26, desires a position offering good prospects of advancement as Manager or Representative of a well-known house; advertiser is at present employed as Branch Manager to a large firm of Retail Chemists; employed by same firm for last 7 years; good reasons for desiring change; an interview would be appreciated. 58/37, Office of this Paper.

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RETAIL and Wholesale Chemists' and Hairdressers' connection, Yorkshire.

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The Disinfecting Fluid is perfectly
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